

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1783.—Vol. XXXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED .. FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks, but particularly BRITISH MINES, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS when required.
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
GREAT ROYALTON.—These shares should be bought for a great rise in the course of the next three months.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
20 Anglo-Argentine, 20s. 10 East Caradon, £5 6s 3
30 Anglo-Brazilian, 20 Frank Mills, 50 South Condurrow,
10 Australian Uni. Gold, 50 Frontino, 21s. 9d. 50 Spearhead, £20,
£1 3-16 prem. 75 General Brazilian, 50 Taquaril, 13s. 6d.
5 Bronfloyd, £4. 5 Great Laxey, £19. 2 Wt. Chiverton, £55 5
25 Chontales, 16s. 3d. 20 Gt. No. Laxey, 22s. 6d. 50 W. Drake Walls, 5s. 9d.
50 Cuddra, 10 Marke Valley, £6 5. 50 W. Mary Ann, £18.
25 Caldbeck Fells, 31s. 20 No. Treskerby, 13s. 9d. 30 West Maria and For-
20 Caru Camborne, 8s. 6d. 10 North Levant, £20. 50 W. Mary Ann, £18.
20 Don Pedro, £4 2s. 9d. 50 New Birch Tor and
20 Drake Walls, 19s. 50 Viller, 12s. 20 Prince of Wales, 22s. 3d.
5 East Lovell, £25 5. 20 Princess of Wales, 9s. 3
20 E. New Lovell, 13s. 9d. 20 Princess of Wales, 9s. 3
25 East Seton, £2 16s. 3d.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Business as BUYER or SELLER in Frontino, Chontales, Don Pedro, General Brazilian, and Taquaril Gold shares.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

Established Twelve Years—Twenty-four Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. Thompson strongly recommends the purchase of Holmbush and Kelly Bray and Royaltown Mines at their present prices; also shares in a mine on the Van lode in the Llanidloes.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.
Business transacted in all the leading mines, and those difficult of purchase or sale negotiated.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in New Lovell, Ding Dong, Botallack, Hammett, North Treskerby, Levant, and St. Ives Consols.

SILK AND CO., HOME AND COLONIAL AGENCY,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, W., and 36, MARK LANE, (No. 73), E.C., have BUSINESS in the following:—
Australian United, £ 3 1/4 to £ 3 3/4 Great Laxey, £ 18 to £ 18 1/2
Bedford Consols, £ 2 1/2 to £ 2 3/4 Great South Chiverton, £ 2 1/2 to £ 2 3/4
Caldbeck Fells, £ 1 1/2 to £ 1 3/4 North Crofty, £ 1 1/2 to £ 1 3/4
Chiverton Moor, £ 3 1/4 to £ 3 3/4 Prince of Wales, £ 22s. to £ 24s.
Don Pedro, £ 4 1/2 to £ 4 3/4 Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £ 14 to £ 15
East Caradon, £ 4 1/2 to £ 4 3/4 Wheal Seton, £ 30 to £ 32
CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS (Silver-lead, Copper, and Blende), £5 shares, fully paid up—recommended for a speedy rise.

SLATE QUARRY AND SHARE EXCHANGE.
SILK AND CO., having had their attention drawn to the WANT of a MEDIUM for the PURCHASE and SALE of SLATE QUARRIES and SLATE QUARRY SHARES by a great many parties interested in this important branch of trade, are PREPARED to RENDER EVERY FACILITY to this end, and invite information from those interested.
Crown Quarry shares, £ 3 3/4 to £ 4 1/4 Morben, £ 3 3/4 to £ 4
Cwmboel Quarry, £ 3 1/2 to £ 3 3/4 Apperley, £ 250 to £ 260
A SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.

MR. FRANK LIMMER, RETIRED from the WEST-END STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT AGENCY, ADELPHI, begs to inform his numerous friends that his SERVICES have been SECURED by MESSRS. SILK AND CO., of 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W., where all further communications may be addressed to him.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
20 Aberdaunt, 20 East Grenville, £3 2s. 50 Mining Associa., 16s. 6
20 Australian United, 20 East Gunnslake, 37s. 10 Marke Valley, £6 3s. 6
£1 1/2 prem. 10 East Caradon, £5 3s. 50 North Pool, 22s. 9d.
50 Ditto (fully paid), 50 East Carn Brea, 3s. 9d. 25 No. Treskerby, 10s. 9d.
19s. 6d. prem. 50 East Rosewarne, 4s. 6 50 Prince of Wales, 22s.
10 Bronfloyd, £3 13s. 9d. 20 East Seton, £3 17s. 6d. 3 Providence, £38 5
15 Bynostick, 20s. 9d. 5 East Lovell, £25. 30 Royaltown, 12s. 3d.
25 Caldbeck Fells, 31s. 50 Frank Mills, £3 14s. 6 30 So. Prince Wales, 2s. 6
25 Chontales, 16s. 3d. 50 Frontino, 22s. 50 Spearhead, £20, 50 Taquaril, 13s. 6d. pm.
10 Chiv. Moor, £3 1 50 Great Western, 41s. 6d. 5 W. Mary Ann, £18 3
5 Chiverton, £3 13s. 6d. 5 Great Laxey, £19 5. 50 W. Mary Ann, £18 3
40 Drake Walls, 18s. 9d. 20 Gt. No. Laxey, 22s. 6d. 10 Wheal Agat, 24s.
3 Ding Dong, £25 5. 50 Great Vor, £14 5. 50 W. Crebhor, 9s. 3d.
50 Don Pedro, £4 2s. 9d. 50 Hammett.

HAMMETT.—W. has attention to the Special Report upon this mine by Capt. Rowe and Co. It appears that there is a hill of rich tinstone which can be returned at a low cost of 2s. 6d. per ton. In a few months this will be a permanent dividend property, and shares should be secured before they advance in price.
W. M. has BUSINESS at close prices in Aberdaunt, Nanteos Consols, and South Merilyn.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 20 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
100 Redmoor, 100 Bwiche Consols, 3 Minera, £170; 50 East Rosewarne, 5s. 6d.; 120 Great South Tolgas, 18s. 6d.; 3 South Frances, £8; 40 Hingston Down, 24s.; 100 Bwadrain Consols, 50 Okel Tor, 14s.; 100 East Chiverton; 55 Budnick Consols; 60 Wheal Crebhor, 10s. 6d.; 25 East Seton, £3 17s. 6d.; 30 South Condurrow, 30s.; 40 Great South Chiverton; 25 Tan-yr-allt, £4 5; 3 Devon Great Consols, £12 5; 60 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, £3 18s. 9d.; 70 Princess of Wales, 8s. 6d.; 45 New Great Consols, 15s. 9d.; 100 West Urake Walls; 5 West Rose Down, £39 5; 35 Great Rock; 13 North Jane; 200 Anglo-Brazilian, 8s. 6d.; 120 Alamlloes, 28s.
Mr. BUDGE can recommend shares in a dividend mine, which can be purchased for one-half the price of many other mines making calls. He has also shares for sale in a progressive mine making profits, and fast approaching a dividend state. As the shares can now be procured at a low figure, no time should be lost in securing an interest.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—
STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Published every evening at 6 o'clock.
Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.
Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.
Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CORNISH AND FOREIGN MINES—
TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, Oct. 22, No. 555, Vol. 1, XI., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Great Rock, East Wheal Lovell, West Great Work.
Van, Great Western, South Great Work.
Bronfloyd, New Wheal Lovell, Don Pedro.
West Caradon, East New Lovell, Chontales.
With Statistical Information on the Tin Trade, Rise in the Copper Standard, and Particulars of the Gold Discoveries in Australia, &c.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF
RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Heron's passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).
Twenty-four years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-two in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. EDWARD COOKE,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET
(and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.
E. C. deals in Australian United Gold mining shares, both fully paid and the ordinary shares.
SPEARHEAD shares, at current price, are an eligible investment. A dividend will be declared on Oct. 19.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. COUEL,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
T. R. has BUSINESS in all kinds of marketable stocks and shares at close price of the day.
Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.
Office hours Ten to Four. Bankers: Bank of England.

BONA FIDE MINING INVESTMENTS.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., gives good advice on mines, and can recommend shares now well worth buying. Full particulars on application.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, free of commission:—
20 East Lovell, £25 5. 50 Nanteos Consols, 25s. (fully paid). 3 West Seton, £18s.
100 Prince of Wales, 22s. 3 50 Redmoor, 18s. 9d. 5 Trelawny, £4 5
35 So. Condurrow, 37s. 65 Chontales, 17s. 6d. 20 Tan-yr-allt, £4 5
(call paid). 20 Uny, £3 18s. 9d. 50 North Crofty, 39s.
70 E. Grenville, £3 16s. 6 50 East Caradon, £5 6s. 30 W. Chiverton, £39 5
100 Nth. Treskerby, 11s. 3 50 Van Consols, £1 13s. 9 20 Pestarene, £1 5
50 Van Consols, £1 13s. 9 1, 2, or 3 Devon Gt. Consols, £12 10s. 20 Don Pedro, £3 8 pm.
65 West Maria and For- 35 New Lovell, 30s. 40 Port Phillip, 6s. 3d.
tescue, 30s. 6d. 5 Cook's Kitchen, £18 3. 25 Yudanant, £1 16 s
25 So. Merilyn, 36s. 3d. 10 Mary Ann, £17 5. 10 Great So. Chiverton.
20 Aberdaunt, £3 5. 5 West Frances, £44. 50 Holmbush and Kelly
30 Caldbeck Fells, 32s. 70 Wheal Grenville, £2. 30 Tamar Valley.
50 West Godolphin. 25 Great Royaltown, 4s. 35 Tamar Valley.
10 Great Vor, £14 5. 5 West Chiverton, £56. 10 Great Rock.
BUYER of 200 East Seton, or any part of same. Sellers state lowest price.
References exchanged.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD" for AUGUST comprises—
A Comprehensive Review of the Money, Stock, and Share Markets for the month; an Analysis of the Balance-sheets of 70 Joint-stock Banks; a Selection of the Best Investments, yielding Dividends of from 3 1/2 to 20 per cent.; a Statement of the Dividends paid in all the Joint-stock and Cost-book Companies; and a notation of all the events of the month that are interesting to Investors or intending Investors. Gratis, and post free.

BARTLETT and CHAPMAN recommend the purchase of Great South Chiverton, Llanarmon, North Jane, Tin Valley, West Chiverton, Wheal Jane, and Lovell Consols shares. Full particulars forwarded on application.

LANARMON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Messrs. BARTLETT and CHAPMAN invite attention to the shares in this company, which has been formed to work the east continuation of the Old Nant lode, in Denbighshire, which returned profits exceeding £1,000,000, and the large horizontal deposit of lead or "flats," which has given enormous profits to four or five mines in the vicinity of Llanarmon, and which in that mine will be reached in 10 or 12 fms. further sinking.
The capital is divided into 10,000 shares of £2 each, fully paid up, so that no further liability will be incurred beyond the nominal value of the shares.
Samples of the ore (which are very rich), as also plans, can be seen at the office, 39, Cornhill, E.C., where prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.
Established Twenty-five Years.

MR. HUBERT BARNES RYE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77 and 78, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
(Close to the Stock Exchange).

Those who secured "East Lovell," "East Seton," "Kitty (Lelant)," "Margaret," and other shares through his late advertisements, can now realise large profits, and Mr. RYE will be happy to receive instructions from any now wishing to secure certain profits.
Mr. RYE is in a position to pay CASH for any shares he is favoured with an order to sell "without extra charge."
Mr. H. B. RYE transacts business in every description of Stock Exchange securities at the close market price of the day.
Oct. 22, 1869. Bankers: Roberts and Co.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
For reliable advice on the present state and future prospects of EAST LOVELL, apply as above.

LLANRINDOD LEAD MINE, now being brought out, is one of the most promising mines in Wales. Stratification, &c., precisely the same as the great mines of Shropshire.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted for prompt cash, or if preferred for account in every description of tin, lead, copper, gold, and silver mining shares.
Money advanced on mining shares for account, or a longer period if desired.
BUDNICK CONSOLS.—These shares are still upwards, and are safe for a great rise; the reports are highly favourable. The mine is divided into only 1000 shares. BUYER or SELLER of any number for cash.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, having recently INSPECTED the PRINCIPAL MINES in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, should be CONSULTED by all INTENDING INVESTORS.
C. T. is PREPARED to DEAL in the following mines, at close prices, viz.:—Aberdaunt, Van, Van Consols, Nanteos Consols, Minera, South Merilyn, and Bronfloyd.

DIVIDENDS FIVE AND TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.—
FOR SAFE PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR. (Post free, 6d.)
Issued Monthly.
(The October Number now ready.)

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES, INVESTORS.
Requiring valuable and reliable information, and seeking safe, sound, and profitable investments, should consult the above Circular.
It contains all the best paying and safest Stock and Share investments, and is a safe and reliable Guide for Investors and Shareholders.

SPECIAL AND RELIABLE INFORMATION upon the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Bronfloyd, "Limited." Great Rock, "Limited." Van, "Limited."
Trumpet Consols. West Wheal Lovell. Wheal Mary Ann.
Tincroft. West Chiverton. Wheal Margaret.
Wheal Jane. Nantgules. Dolcoath.
West Wheal Seton. East Chiverton. Ding Dong.
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes). West Frances. Spearhead Moor.
Wheal Kitty (Lelant). Penhalva. Herodfoot.
St. Ives Consols. Devon Great Consols. Great Wheal Vor.
Botallack. Providence. Marke Valley.
South Caradon. Great Laxey. East Pool.

MESSRS. SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
38, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1852. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. W. H. LANYON,
(Late of Kennell Gunpowder Company)
GUNPOWDER MERCHANT,
TRURO.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
LONDON, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.
Reliable information afforded upon most of the Welsh lead mines.
Daily Price Lists to applicants.

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MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYER or SELLER of all shares and securities currently dealt in at net prices.
BUSINESS in the gold shares, especially Frontino, Chontales, and Taquaril, can be transacted upon advantageous terms.
References exchanged.
Oct. 22, 1869. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.
Recommends the immediate purchase of the following shares at present prices:—South Merilyn, North Pool, North Treskerby, and Nanteos Consols.
SPECIAL BUSINESS also in West Caradon, Frank Mills, Caldbeck Fells, Hammett, New Lovell, South Condurrow, and Port Phillip shares.

Second edition. Now ready.
HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT:
A Guide to large or small Capitalists, containing Remarks and full explanation of the Cost-Book System, and other Statistical Information.
Post free for seven stamps.
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This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and more mines represented on map. Price 1s.
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SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;
Also, price 1s.,
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By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1835.

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3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

ENDEAN, HOOKE, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.
Every class of marketable stock dealt in for cash or account. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Aberdaunt, Van, and other Welsh mines.
Investors are recommended to act cautiously, and to consult Messrs. ENDEAN, HOOKE, and CO. Consultation fee, £1 1s.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—300 shares in the Aberdaunt Lead Mine.

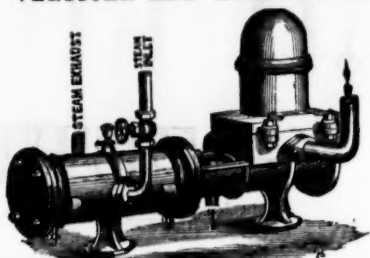
MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
J. Hume and Co.'s "Investment Record and Mining Review" forwarded on application, and contains special reports and every particular respecting the best class of mines, doubtful enterprises being carefully excluded.
LLANRINDOD LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Application will be received by Messrs. H. and Co. for shares in this mine. As there are very few shares to divide amongst many applicants, great promptitude on the part of friends and clients is requested. The mine is proved to be a prize in its already early stage.
Business in all other shares—railway, banks, and foreign bonds, at usual commission. Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.
W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.
Taquaril shares are a first-class investment.

MR. C. CARKEK, CAMBORNE,
CORNWALL.
Having had Ten Years' experience in the Mines, and Twelve Years on the Mining Market, is in a POSITION to GIVE ADVICE what to BUY and what to AVOID; also to transact business in any of the mines in the country.
Mines inspected and reported on.

MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. have BUSINESS, for cash or account, in the following mines:—40 Chontales, £3; 25 Prince of Wales, £1 1/2; 80 Frontino and West, £1 1/2; 60 Taquaril, 13s. 6d.; 55 North Treskerby, 11s. 3d.; 10 East Seton, £3 3/4.

**PATENT UNIVERSAL STEAM PUMPS,
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**POWERFUL—SIMPLE—DURABLE—RELIABLE—CHEAP.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER INVENTIONS.**

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GAMBLE'S PATENT STEAM LUBRICATOR.
FOR STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, AND STEAM ENGINES.

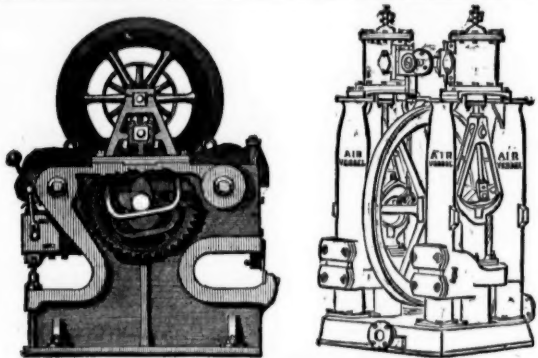
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Lubricates all the valves and internal parts of the cylinder continuously. Effects a most important saving in the oil or tallow. Increases the regularity of working. Prevents frequent repairs.

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LONDON, E.C.



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STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
PUNCHING MACHINES,
**EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
HULME, MANCHESTER.**

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,

PATENTEES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES

From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

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DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's
patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE,
TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

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UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.

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MARTYN DENNIS AND CO., THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CORNWALL AND DEVON.



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AWARDED

AT THE

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TO



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No. 3 COMPOSITION PAINT.**

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As any person can lay it on, it is found to be most economical and useful to country gentlemen, and to the settler in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c., when living at a distance from a town—enabling every man to be his own painter. Danger from fire on board ship is also prevented. (See pamphlet, with testimonials, sent free on application.)

PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S ANTI-CORROSION METALLIC PAINT FOR MINING PLANT, at 30s. per cwt., is extensively used by the great mining companies, being cheap and durable.

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Or their accredited agents in all parts of the world.
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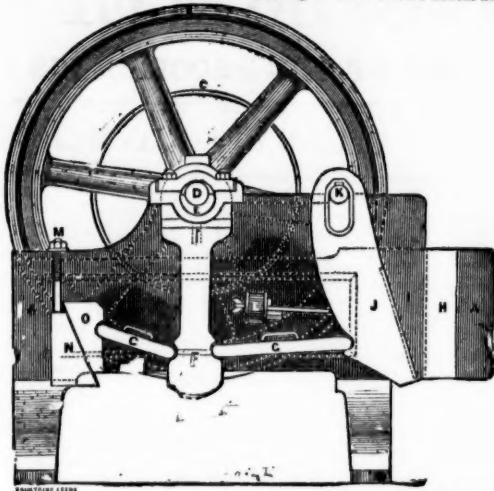
IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. For the Parys Mining Company, H. R. Marsden, Esq.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER.

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor WOOD having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

SOLE MAKER IN ENGLAND,

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

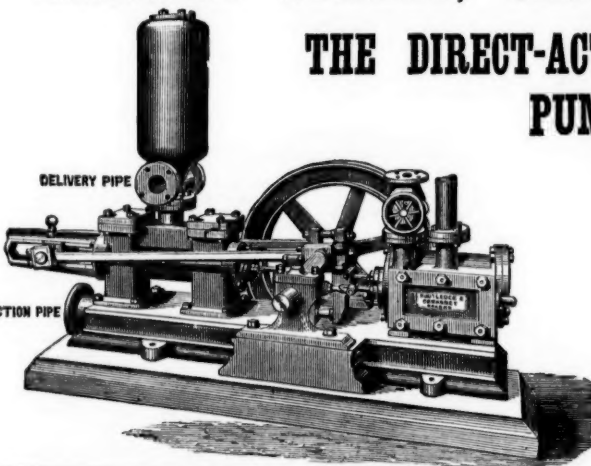
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THE MAKERS OF

**THE DIRECT-ACTING DOUBLE HORIZONTAL
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THESE PUMPING-ENGINES are especially adapted for FORCING WATER OUT OF MINES, being simple in construction and reliable. They have now been at work many years in collieries, &c., and given every satisfaction.

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WINDING ENGINES

Especially designed for colliery purposes; also, AIR-COM-
PRESSING ENGINES, as used in connection with COAL-
CUTTING MACHINES, &c.

Further information and prices forwarded on application.

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WEIGHING PLANT,

To the standard of any nation,
Suitable for every purpose, of any power and dimensions.

Hodgson & Stead, Makers,

Contractors to Railways, Carriers, and others, for Maintaining Weighing Machinery.

Works: IRWELL STREET.

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PATENT SELF-INDICATING WEIGHING MACHINE,
Capable of WEIGHING TWELVE TUBS A MINUTE.

The Great Wheal Lovell Tin Mine, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, CORNWALL. ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM. IN 4096 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

MANAGER AND PURSER—Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN, Faldice House, St. Day, Cornwall.
BANKERS—Messrs. TWEEDY, WILLIAMS, AND CO., Redruth.

The Great Wheal Lovell is in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall, situate immediately adjoining and between the celebrated East Wheal Lovell and Trumpet Consols, the former to the east and the latter to the west, the lodes of both dividend-paying mines traversing the entire length of the sett. That of East Wheal Lovell has been pronounced to be the richest deposit ever discovered in Cornwall, and on which a shaft has been sunk (in this sett) to the depth of 12 fms. from surface in unexplored ground, and a lode of tin discovered, worth £20 per fathom, supposed to be a continuation of the same. The object is to raise capital to develop this lode, and also the Trumpet Consols lodes, which are a little further south, and which cannot be done without the aid of machinery, for which it is necessary to erect a 50-in. cylinder steam-engine. One-half is offered to the public at £1 per share, the whole of which is to prosecute the mine, and the other half is retained by the proprietor; and, from the fine discovery already met with, it is expected that no further capital will be required to bring the mine into a profitably paying state.

The usual superfluous reports of different agents are dispensed with, the tin now being raised, together with the unprecedented richness of the lode in the adjoining mine, being sufficient evidence of the value of the property.

The numerous applications for shares from private individuals render it unnecessary to publish this but once. Preference will, however, be given to shareholders in New Wheal Lovell and East New Wheal Lovell, to secure which early applications for shares must be made to Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN, Faldice House, St. Day, Cornwall.

LATEST REPORT.

Great Wheal Lovell, 5th October, 1869.—The lode in the 12 fm. level, driving east of Bawden's shaft, on East Lovell lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth £20 per fathom, driving at £2 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 12 fm. level, driving west of same shaft, is also 3 ft. wide, and worth from £20 to £25 per fathom for tin—a fine lode. This end is being driven at £3 per fm. The present limited working is giving a good profit, from which it can be seen that, by more extended operations, the profits will be commensurate with the capital employed.

CHARLES BAWDEN.

The Virtuous Lady Mining Company (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £15,000, IN 15,000 £1 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES.

N.B.—The whole of the shares are taken up. The present quotation is £2 per share, and a limited number only will be disposed of at that price, as they are rapidly advancing in value.

The directors were chosen at the First General Meeting of Shareholders, which took place on Wednesday, September 1 1869, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock.

BANKERS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK.

SOLICITOR—MR. EDWARD CHILCOTT, Tavistock.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

The Virtuous Lady Mine is situated about 3 miles south-west of the town of Tavistock.

The sett, which is very extensive, and comprises the most highly mineralised ground in the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, is held upon lease for 21 years, from Sir Massey Lopes, Baronet, dated July, 1869, upon a royalty or dues of 1-18th.

Almost unlimited water-power is available, as the rivers Walkham and Tavy pass through the sett.

Historical records set forth that this mine was worked by the ancients for silver, and that the caverns which were formed by mining industry were in later years inhabited by banditti. It is generally known that well advanced in the present century the mine has returned tens of thousands of tons of rich copper ore. It is, however, quite apparent that in the past the intrinsic value of the property was unknown, and, therefore, never duly appreciated, or it would have been more developed, and the treasures already discovered not left for the present proprietors. It was for years recognised as the mine of mines from its immense returns of rich copper ore, nevertheless the deepest workings are only about 17 fathoms from surface, which will readily show that really practically the mine has hardly been explored at all. The courses of ore so far worked upon are not what are called regularly defined: they are what are termed "flats"; they have, however, perfect walls, and when descending into the earth have a beautiful underlie; but suddenly the descent ceases, and the courses of ore run away in a "flat" direction for some considerable distance, when they again take a descent, with a fair underlie. It is from these "flats" that tens of thousands of tons of copper have been extracted, and the horizontal courses alone will unquestionably yield great quantities of ore, as they, comparatively speaking, have thus far been but slightly worked; the "flats" are, however, merely out-throws, yea, threads only of and from the gigantic quartz lodes which are 100 to 200 feet wide. By a winze or sink that has been put down some 8 fms. in one of the levels the ground below is found producing good and large stones of rich ore, and the evidence appears clear that these immense quartz lodes will when followed to the deep make most extensive lasting deposits of copper ore.

The extensive and remarkable crystallisation and decomposition throughout these great quartz lodes is a further striking evidence of the chemical action caused by affinity, change, or formation of existing very large metallic mineral bodies below, and further, the great cauter lode to the south (upon which operations as shoddings only have been done as yet), and dipping to the north, will at about 40 fathoms from surface form a junction with the great north lodes, when almost unheard of masses of copper may be expected to be discovered.

The mine is in full operation, a water wheel and crushing machine and all the necessary machinery being in the active course of erection, and temporary dressing floors are laid out in order to dress the ore upon a small scale, until the machinery is put in motion, when more extensive workings generally can be carried on. The machinery will be started by the end of September, when the old work-

ings will be drained, and the shaft commenced to be sunk 15 fathoms deeper and cross-cuts driven to intersect and cut the lodes at that depth, which can hardly fail to yield immense deposits of copper ore; but apart from any new explorations and anticipated great discoveries in entirely new ground, constant enquiries are being made by "tributers" for "pitches" in the old workings as soon as the mine is drained. To the uninitiated in practical mining it may be observed that "tributers" will take the only little bit of speculation there may be in the mine, as they receive nothing save a certain share (and this for a limited time only), of the sale of the ores they search for and discover.

We will now draw attention to the assays made by Dr. Philson:—No. 1 sample, yellow and black ore, clean in hard substance, 20 per cent. copper, 19½ ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 2, peach, prlan, yellow and black ore intermixed, 14½ per cent. copper, 16 ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 3, prlan, with a little black ore, 6½ per cent. copper, and 10 ozs. of silver to the ton.

An elaborate and most careful general mineral analysis by Dr. Philson, of the mineralised prlan and other matters of the lode now being worked upon, gives a result of the existence of copper, silver, lead, tin, antimony, cobalt, nickel, iron, zinc, and sulphur—strong traces of the whole—but the chief and only paying quantity being copper, the silver contained in it enhancing its value. Mr. J. Harvey, Assayer, of Tavistock, has made several copper assays, the products of different specimens ranging from 6 to 25 per cent. A killas and peach have also been submitted to Dr. Philson, and Mr. W. Richards, gold and silver assayer, of London, to be tested for gold, by analysis and assay, and out of very small samples, both gentlemen found strong traces of gold. It is not at all unlikely the rich deposits of quartz in the old workings may contain both gold and silver, not visible to the eye, but rich enough to yield a profit upon pulverisation and proper treatment. Reference may be drawn to the fact that this mine has received large sums of money for its quartz specimens, as simply ornamental works of nature, it having been the rule to search every man coming from underground.

Ample capital is provided to put up most extensive and all necessary machinery, and thoroughly explore the mine, and at the same time the parts of the lodes above water level now being worked upon, which are productive in rich ore, and daily growing more valuable, will at once, and more especially when the machinery is in motion, so that the crusher can be used, furnish profits which can only result in handsome dividends at an early date.

Knowing that reports by mining agents embodied in a prospectus are more or less ignored, none accompany this circular. The mine is in full operation, and can be visited and inspected by any intending investor, mining inspector, or visitor upon their own account, upon application to the secretary for a visiting card.

The company is formed, the shares are all taken up, and the mine stands upon its own merits, open for the world to criticise.

Shares can be purchased of the Secretary, Mr. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, who is prepared to transfer a limited number at £2 per share.

N.B.—The machinery was started last Saturday, the 16th inst., with the greatest success.

Original Correspondence.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE SALMON FISHERIES BILL, AS AFFECTING THE MINING INTEREST.

SIR,—Having taken a deep interest in the welfare of our mining industry, I am induced to send you the following extracts from speeches delivered at a meeting of the Conservators of the fishing rivers—the Tivy and Aeron—in the mining county of Cardigan, being convinced that if these gentlemen succeed in carrying out their views in prevailing upon the Government to introduce and carry these proposed clauses in their next Fishery Bill the sooner capitalists withdraw their money from the mines the better, for where is the landlord that will let his land be worked at the present royalties, and subject himself to the heavy penalties that may be brought against him for the supposed injury done to the fish by a man, boy, or girl (of straw) seen throwing a barrow-full of slimes, or other debris, into the brook that runs through the mine into one of the tributaries leading to the river?

"The Board of Conservators of the Rivers Tivy and Aeron held a quarterly meeting at the magistrates' room, Newcastle Emlyn, on Friday last, when the following discussion took place:—

Mr. A. H. JONES: But cannot you attack those persons civilly?—Mr. FITZWILLIAMS: But the person who proceeds against them must then show that he has been civilly injured. There's the hitch; we have always pointed out the difficulty of finding out the culprit. The persons who actually commit the offence takes the work from another person. Those persons bring a certain number of slates (ore) up, and there is, of course, so much refuse, which goes elsewhere. Now, I propose that we apply to Government to pass an Act of Parliament which shall provide that in all similar cases the parties who supply the material (ore), or the owners of the soil, shall be answerable for all material dug up by other people and thrown into the water. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WALKER: That could be added to the next Salmon Fisheries Bill. It is a pity it was omitted from the last Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FITZWILLIAMS: We did make application for some power to deal with such cases, but were told it was useless to legislate until we agreed to make the landlord answerable for all material thrown into the water from his land.

Mr. WALKER: I think that is the idea we all entertain.

After some further discussion, Mr. FITZWILLIAMS proposed that the clerk be authorised to write a letter to the proper authorities, pointing out that it is impracticable to bring criminal proceedings within reach of the parties through whom the river at Cligerran is impeded, unless an Act of Parliament be passed for all similar places, enabling boards of conservators to proceed against the owner of the soil, or against any other parties to whom it may be let or sublet. It was, he said, impossible to prove who threw each specific piece of slate or other debris (slimes or gravel) into the water; therefore, a clause should be introduced into the Salmon Fisheries Act, or any other public Act, authorising summary proceedings to be taken against the owner of the soil out of which the slates (ore) were taken, or against any other parties to whom the soil might be sublet."

Is not this a public notice to quit the mines and slate quarries in the county of Cardigan, on the principle of "an empty house is better than a bad tenant?"

Let the miners and capitalists look out during the next session of Parliament, and watch the proceedings of the fishing gentry, and see that they do not smuggle this clause into their next Bill, for they are trying hard to swallow their favourite camel by proving a fallacy—"that the value of the fish, and the labour employed in catching it and bringing it to market, are far greater than the value of the ore and the labour employed in raising (or catching) it and bringing it to market."—Oct. 18.

ONE INTERESTED IN MINES.

MINING—DUTIES OF LANDOWNERS.

SIR,—With respect to tin being found in Cornwall in recent explorations in mines at very great depths, under some of the largest deposits of copper ores ever discovered in the county of Cornwall, or in any other metalliferous part of the world, it is now an established fact that such does exist, as proved in the once celebrated mines for copper, as Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, Carn Brea, East Pool, and several other mines. Why should not other mines be found just as productive, such as the great range of mines from the Old Fortune Mine to the Godolphin Mines, which yielded several millions sterling in copper ores; also the Crenver and Abraham Mine, west of the Carn Brea range of granite hills, as well as the Great Western Mines, at the base of the Breage range of granite hills? East of these hills several millions sterling in tin ores have been returned.

A very proper remark was made by one of the correspondents in the *Mining Journal* a few weeks ago, alluding to large deposits of copper being found in some of the above-named mines, stating at the same time that it will probably be a matter of depth in certain localities where mines are situated further from the granite hills in the clay-slate basins. This is quite a matter for the future, and the value of the property greatly depends upon the liberality of the lords, by inducing capitalists to embark their capital in prosecuting such an experiment: no one would be more largely benefited than the lords themselves. A few more such discoveries in our former rich copper mines, under such great deposits of that mineral, found during the last half a century, would prevent a vast amount of capital being sent out of Great Britain in search of foreign tin mines. Gentlemen are at the present time navigating the globe in search of tin, as well as copper and lead. Very large deposits of minerals, doubtless, are to be found in unexplored countries; the landed proprietors can best serve themselves by meeting the competition of the period ere it be too late. Over production of copper at present in Chili, and other parts of the globe, is the bane of our copper mines in Europe at the present time, and none but mines producing the richest quality of mineral can ultimately stand such competition.

Mining is just as much a commercial pursuit as any other. Landowners in general do not consider the matter in granting sets for mining purposes in a proper light, but they are quite as much benefited by working their mines as in letting their estates. Steam has brought the world together, and if a man pays 1000l. a-year for an estate in England how can he compete with a man farming an estate, equally good and large, a few hundred miles distant from our shores, let to him at half that price? But when large deposits of mineral are found near the surface, which of late years has been the case, and of very high percentage, British mines have but little chance. Some say wait till such deposits are exhausted—the reply is, you must wait till steam is no more.

A. BENNETT.

Oct. 19.

CALDBECK FELLS CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in last week's *Journal*, the directors do not consider that anything has transpired of an importance to justify them in calling a meeting of the shareholders, and they are not aware at this moment of any threatened litigation affecting the interests of the company. If shareholders will address themselves to the office they may obtain answers to their enquiries.—*Carlisle*, Oct. 21. JAMES LAINTON, Managing Director.

SOUTH CONDURROW MINE.

SIR,—In the *Journal* of Oct. 9 a very meagre statement is given of South Condurrow Mine accounts, merely saying "the accounts showed a debit balance of 3093l. 8s., and a call of 10s. was made." The report states—"We have commenced working the steam-pumps, but it will take a fortnight or three weeks before we shall be in working order, and have laid out large and commodious floors—while the erection of the stamps and engine-house caused a heavy outlay. The dressing-floors also would have cost less money but for the number of old shafts, pits, and workings, which we met in every direction; but we estimate having in the next four months 60 tons of tinstuff, which will produce a profit of 1000l.; and we have about 20 tons of tin, worth 1700l., on the floors ready for the stamps."

AN IRISH SHAREHOLDER.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Seeing the many attempts to depreciate this property, I wish to call the attention of my fellow-shareholders to certain facts, they should remember.

- 1.—The discovery in the north shaft is not a mere bunch of tin, as some say, but a well-defined lode, bearing east and west.
- 2.—The bottom of this lode is worth 6000l. per fm.; the east end 6000l.; the west end 3000l. The ends are both left standing. It has held down some fathoms, and is still holding rich.
- 3.—There is a run of ground on this lode, east and west, of half a mile at least.
- 4.—200 fms. west from the north shaft is a new discovery, which is supposed to be on this rich lode.
- 5.—The tin from this mine realises 5l. per ton more than the tin from most other mines. [cost of 10000l.]
- 6.—The mine is worked very cheaply—6000l. worth of tin being returned at a 7.—There is also a valuable south lode, which gives indications of being like the north lode.
- 8.—This is not a brokers' mine—the brokers holding but few shares, and hence they do not praise it.

A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I noticed in last week's *Journal* one of your correspondents stated "that it is to be regretted so many influences are brought to bear to unduly augment the market value of the shares, as the effect cannot fail to be disastrous to those who may be induced to purchase." Your correspondent does not define "the influences," but I presume obtaining special reports from different agents is included in the category. Without enquiring as to the object of those who employ these special agents, and to publish their reports, anyone who reads those

DÖRING'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY, FOR DRIVING LEVELS AND SINKING SHAFTS IN MINES, QUARRYING, RAILWAY TUNNELLING, AND OPEN CUTTING.



ARRANGEMENT FOR SHAFT SINKING AND QUARRYING.

IN STONE OF ORDINARY HARDNESS the MACHINE will BORE HOLES at the rate of about SIX INCHES in depth PER MINUTE, and in the HARDEST GRANITE at from TWO to THREE INCHES PER MINUTE. For this a working pressure of 30 lbs. only per square inch is required. In Quarrying and Shaft-sinking the stand is not required, consequently NO TIME IS LOST IN FIXING THE MACHINE.

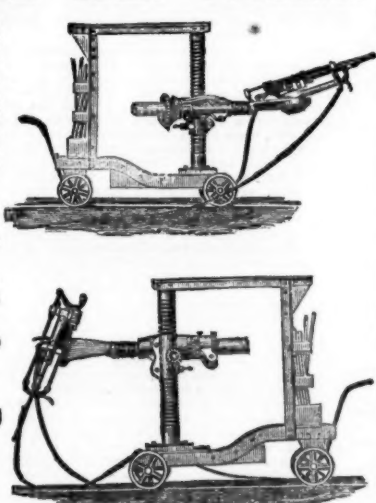
This engine has been used with advantage in the mines of the Vieille Montagne Company in Germany, as well as in Belgium, and at Tincroft Mine, in Cornwall.

Twelve engines are now in course of construction for use in the Dolcoath Mine, in Cornwall.

For further particulars, apply to the sole makers—

SIMPSON & CO.,
Engineers,
GROSVENOR ROAD,
PIMLICO, LONDON, S.W.,

On whose premises a Machine can be seen in action.



ARRANGEMENT FOR LEVEL DRIVING AND TUNNELLING.

Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company

(LIMITED).

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £50,000 IN 20,000 SHARES OF £2 10s. EACH.

Of which 4000 shares, fully paid-up, are intended to be issued to the vendors in part payment of the mines.
Application is required at present for only 12,000 shares (exclusive of the 4000 to the vendors). Shares will be allotted according to priority of application.

5s. per share payable on application, 15s. per share on allotment, and the balance in two instalments of 15s. each, of which calls thirty days' notice will be given.

10,600 shares (exclusive of the 4000 for the vendor) have been taken and paid on, leaving 1400, for which applications are invited.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

S. W. DAUKES, Esq.
Major H. JELF-SHARP,
J. M. MACKAY, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. H. J. SHARP,
J. W. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq.
R. P. D. MONYPENNY, Esq., University Club, Suffolk-street.

Directors of the Australian United Gold Mining Company (Limited).

COLONIAL DIRECTORS.

R. L. M. KITTO, Esq., M.L.A., Fryer's Town, Victoria—MANAGER.

H. W. LAMB, Esq., Fryer's Town, Victoria.

BANKERS.

IN LONDON THE IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury.

IN VICTORIA THE BANK OF VICTORIA.

SOLICITORS.

IN LONDON TUFNELL SOUTHGATE, Esq., 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

IN VICTORIA Messrs. VAUGHAN, MOULE, AND SEDDON, Melbourne (Solicitors to the Bank of Victoria).

BROKERS—Messrs. ALEXANDER AND LINDOW, 7, Tokenhouse-yard.

AUDITORS.

C. H. FIELDER, Esq., 30, Moorgate-street.

Messrs. JOHNSTONE, COOPER, WINTLE, AND EVANS, 3, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street.

Auditors of the Australian United Gold Mining Company.

LONDON MANAGER—J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.

OFFICES,—8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and efficiently working the "Sir Roderick Murchison" gold mine, situate on Heron's Hill, Golden Gully, Fryer's Creek, in the famous gold district of Victoria, Australia.

The mine is situate on the same line of reefs, and within 400 yards of the Australian United Gold Mining Company's property, and between other rich properties which have been and still are realising large profits.

The property consists of 29A. 2R. 23P., held under lease from the Crown for 15 years, at a yearly rental of £1 per acre, the lease renewable at the option of the company.

The leasehold contains auriferous quartz in quantities practically inexhaustible, there being no less than six known and proved auriferous quartz lodes running parallel with each other within the limits of the lease.

The great value of the auriferous quartz from these reefs consists in the uniform distribution of the gold throughout the lodes.

It has been proved (since the operations of the Australian United Gold Mining Company have drained the adjoining ground to a lower level) that the quartz increases in richness at an increased depth.

Although the Australian United Company has been established barely 18 months, it has sent out from this country powerful and efficient machinery for both the mines, which has been erected, and advances have already been received of the first trial of 80 tons of the quartz, which has yielded 55 ozs. of gold, being at the rate of over 13 dwts. per ton, which fully confirms Mr. Kitto's report on the formation of that company, when he based the profits upon an average yield of 7 dwts. per ton. That company have already raised to surface some thousands of tons of this rich quartz, and will immediately be in a position to make very large returns. The whole of the appliances for saving the gold not being completed, it was found upon assays that the tailings contained 2 ozs. per ton, a greater portion of which will be saved when the appliances are perfected, increasing, therefore, the above average yield. The shares of the Australian United Company (20,000, of £2½ each, £2½ paid), are in demand at 25s. to 20s. per share premium.

The highly profitable results realised from many mines in Australia (especially from those upon the same line of reefs as the "Australian United" and "Sir Roderick Murchison"), which are at present being worked in a rude and inefficient manner, are sufficient to prove the great success which would accrue if the same were worked properly, with improved and adequate machinery.

The proprietors have, from their practical knowledge of the ground, confidence that the directors will be enabled to pay a good dividend in the second year; but to prevent the shareholders' investments being unremunerative for the first year, they have guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for that period on the paid-up capital, irrespective of the 4000 fully paid-up shares to be issued to the vendors, and for this purpose will leave a sufficient sum in the directors' hands to be paid half-yearly, dating from the day of allotment.

Attention is directed to the fact that the "Sir Roderick Murchison" property is not only situated in one of the richest auriferous quartz districts in Victoria, but is bounded by and in the immediate neighbourhood of the properties on the same reefs which are successful, though as yet but inadequately worked.

The directors have concluded a contract with Henry W. Lamb, which contract is dated the 29th day of September, 1869, and is made between the said Henry W. Lamb, of Fryer's Town, Victoria, of the one part, and S. W. Daukes, of Beckenham, Kent, and J. W. Williamson, 24, Warwick Road, Paddington, as trustees on behalf of the company to be formed, of the other part, by which the Sir Roderick Murchison property will be transferred to the company for the sum of £5000 in cash, and 4000 fully paid-up shares, and which contract can be seen at the company's offices.

According to the most recent advices, the dividends paid by gold mines in the Victoria district during the month ending 17th July, 1869, was £71,540, or at the rate of £858,000 per annum.

Specimens of auriferous quartz, from both the Australian United and the Sir Roderick Murchison Mine, can be seen at the office of those companies.

Full prospectuses and forms of application, together with the Memorandum of Association, may be obtained at the offices, 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., and from the brokers.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The SHARE LIST of the above company will be CLOSED, and the Bankers will receive instructions not to accept further deposits, as soon as the whole of the 12,000 shares are applied for. Up to this (Friday) evening 10,600 shares are subscribed for, leaving only 1400.

The shares will be allotted in priority of application. The allotment will take place next week.

8, Austinfriars, E.C., Oct. 22, 1869.

By order, J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

FOR LATHE AND PLANING TOOLS. "R. MUSHET'S SPECIAL STEEL."

SPEED of LATHES may be advantageously INCREASED FIFTY PER CENT., and upwards; it is the most DURABLE STEEL in the Market, and, unlike all other steel, when forged into the desired shape, it REQUIRES NO HARDENING.

Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Lathe Tools, Chisels, Hammers, &c.

MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel; Blister Steel.

TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, STEEL MANUFACTURERS, FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON: Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE. NEW YORK: Messrs. CHARLES CONGREVE AND SON, 104 and 106, JOHN STREET.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Except a fall of 10s. in East Caradon and 20s. in East Lovell there is very little alteration in prices. East Caradon, 4½ to 5½; East Lovell, 25 to 26; Mining Association, 16s. to 20s.; Australian United, 3½ to 3½; Great Vor, 18½ to 19; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; Crebhor, 10s. to 12s.; Seton, 36 to 38; Mary Ann, 17 to 18; Taqurill, 12s. to 14s.; Prince of Wales, 21s. to 23s.; Frontino, 22s. to 24s.

MONDAY.—Market dull for tin mines, in consequence of a fall of 4l. per ton. Australian United, West Maria, and Caldbeck Fells in good demand. East Lovell receded to 24½, sellers; and East Caradon to 5, sellers. Australian United, 3½ to 3½; West Maria, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Caldbeck Fells, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 4 to 4½; East Seton, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; West Frances, 43 to 45, ex div.; Providence, 38 to 39; East Lovell, 25½ to 26½; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; Don Pedro, 4 to 4½; New Lovell, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 15s. 6d. to 16s.

TUESDAY.—Market very quiet, and prices in most cases nominal. West Chiverton, 54 to 56; Seton, 36 to 38; Great Wheel Vor, 14½ to 15½; Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; Frontino, 22s. to 24s.; East Lovell, 25½ to 26½; West Maria, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Taqurill, 12s. to 14s.; Australian United, 3½ to 3½.

WEDNESDAY.—Market again quiet, and prices nominal. Australian United, 3½ to 3½; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; East Gunnislake, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; Mining Association, 15s. to 20s.; Mary Ann, 17 to 18; West Maria, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Prince of Wales, 21s. to 23s.; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; East Lovell, 25½ to 26½; Australian United (gold) in demand. East Lovell, 24½ to 25½; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; Australian United, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; Great Vor, 14 to 15; West Frances, 44 to 46; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; West Maria, 30s. to 32s.; Crebhor, 9s. to 11s.; Mary Ann, 17 to 18; Van, 37 to 39; East Gunnislake, 35s. to 40s.; Chontales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 4 to 4½; Frontino, 21s. to 23s.

FRIDAY.—The chief enquiry to-day is for Redmoor, East Caradon, and East Lovell, otherwise the market is quiet. Redmoor, 12s. to 20s.; East Caradon, 5 to 6½; East Lovell, 24½ to 25½; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; New Lovell, 35s. to 41s.; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; West Frances, 44 to 46; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.

FLOYD COMPANY will be held, and next week I hope to make a few remarks on this mine.

From Mr. JAMES HUME:—The Llandrindod Lead Mining Company (limited), in 1500 shares, the prospectus of which is just issued, is a proved adventure, greatly surpassing in intrinsic merit the general run of investments introduced to public notice, the property having improved probably 100 per cent. in value since negotiations for its purchase were commenced. In the language of one gentleman who has visited the mine, "It is ten times as good as we thought it was." Such being the case, it will not be surprising if shares rise rapidly to a high premium, and those will be fortunate who secure them at par. Prompt applications forwarded to us, accompanied with a deposit of 1l. per share, will ensure allotments in full, if possible. Owing, however, to the limited issue of shares, immediate application on the part of our clients and friends is requested. The results of mining in Wales, since March of this year, are worthy of notice, as showing the superiority of this class of investment over every other. For instance, Van shares have risen from 4l. 5s. to 38l.; Tan-yr-Alit shares, subscribed for at 38s., rose to 6l.; Asheton, introduced at 3l. or under, are now 9l.; Great Rock, at 4l., have risen to 8l., all in the space of a few months, and we believe these are only a few out of many which have advanced greatly in value. LLANDRINDOD, with such prospects as are detailed in the prospectus, will but follow a natural law when it doubles its par price within a month or two from the date of issue. EAST LOVELL shares have been in great demand, both speculatively and otherwise. The drop in tin, however, checked any further advance, and induced sales to a limited extent. We called attention to these shares at 17l., and, after paying 2l. dividend, they have been 27l. buyers. The market in the shares will, no doubt, be regulated by the law of supply and demand, and the quotations, as well as the mine, are watched by interested parties very closely. WHEEL MARY FLORENCE, a rising copper mine of good promise, in the Callington district, has been inspected by an agent of great experience, whose report is of the most assuring character, and confirmatory of the agent's opinion that it will very shortly become a profitable mine. Shares at present quotations must, therefore, be a sound and legitimate investment. Wheel Seton shares are slightly in demand, at improved prices. An improvement in this mine would be followed by a great rise. East Seton shares flatter, at 3½ to 3½; West Maria, 28s. to 30s.; East Caradon, 5 to 5½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN CALSTOCK.—Speculation is reviving in this parish—the re-working of Wheal Arthur with success having caused a little excitement; and now a new mine, HAREWOOD CONSOLS, is set on foot with vigour—an engine-shaft is being sunk on one of the principal copper lodes of this extensive sett. On Tuesday last the workings on the lodes opened on and the sett were thoroughly inspected by eight or ten of the most experienced and practical mine agents of the Tavistock and Callington districts, who appeared not a little surprised at the discovery made in this sett, and spontaneously pronounced that no recent discovery of a lode in the district equalled the present, and even asserted that the great discovery of the gossan in the Devon Great Consols did not surpass it, in confirmation of which, at an adjournment of the assembly at Harvey's Hotel, Gunnis Lake, each of the inspecting agents publicly advanced their views on the prospects of the mine, which were condensed into a joint report, to which they attached their signatures, reference to which can be made to this week's publication in the Mining Journal of a copy of the report obtained from Messrs. J. and H. Pearce, iron founders, Tavistock. The sett extends 600 fms. east and west, by 300 to 400 fms. north and south, contains four or more east and west lodes and two large cross-courses, and is within two miles direct south of the Devon Great Consols; therefore, is in similar strata, and has the continuation of the large cross-course of that mine. The grant of the sett is for 21 years, from the Duchy of Cornwall, at 1-18th dues. The mine is divided into 6000 shares, the greater number of which, I learn, are allotted. I may here add that the general impression on the minds of those who are conversant with mining is that not any new mine in the district within the past 20 years excels or even equals its prospects of profitable returns for investment.—CORRESPONDENT.

EAST NEW LOVELL.—The engine has been put to work, and the public will soon hear of another discovery in this rich neighbourhood.

GREAT WHEEL LOVELL.—A parcel of tin is fast being got ready for the market. The mine is considered to be one of the best introduced to the public for a long time. There is no doubt that the tin now being raised is the top of a great deposit below. A continuance of the present good lode will entirely divest this of all speculation.

NEW GWYNFYNYDD (near Dolgellau).—Notwithstanding the floods and the severity of the weather, all the heavy castings have been carried across the Mawddach. The New Britten pass are doing admirable work. The experiments now undertaken by Prof. Collett are samples of 5 cwt. each, which still keep up the average of those previously tried on a smaller scale. The blende ore from the Prince of Wales Mine, which resisted all previous manipulation for extracting the gold, yields 10 dwts. per ton on being passed through the electro-magnetic apparatus. Some ores from Cumberland and Westmoreland are now being tested, the results of which shall be forwarded shortly.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Mr. Thomas Hollow, the purser, writes—"The lode has been cut in the bottom of Boorman's shaft: it will take the remainder of the month to cut through and open on it, and until this is done its value cannot be ascertained, but from the little that has been seen it is likely to have a material influence on the prospects of the mine. The lode in the 122 is 2 ft. wide, of a very encouraging nature, and produces some good stones of tin, but as this end has only recently improved it is premature to say much. The 106 has also improved, and yields tin. From the above you will observe that the prospects of this mine are much improved."

FURSDON MINE has been sold, but the debts have been left unpaid, and the poor creditors are offered 5s. in 1l. Have the creditors a right to sue the old shareholders or the new ones? It appears to be a hard case for the creditors. The mine has changed both hands and name. I shall be glad if any correspondent of the Journal could give me advice on the subject.—CREDITOR.

WHEEL ARTHUR continues to look well. Next pay another dividend of 2d. is expected. The roads which have been laid for some years from mines on Hingston Down will, it is likely, all be broken up, and stamped for tin, and they will, no doubt, yield some good paying work.—CORNISH TINNER.

RIX HILL MINE, near Tavistock, and so celebrated for richness of tin, is likely, it is said, to resume working. After being stopped last time, through the price of tin being so low, two miners, named Allen, sold from the mines and halved upwards of 1000l. worth of tin, putting some hundreds into their pockets—another instance that our agents do not understand tin and its dressing, to the great loss of the poor shareholders.

THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.—In addition to the West Chiverton run of lodes now being vigorously and successfully developed in Chiverton Moor and Chiverton Valley, Great South Chiverton is opening up successfully. But a new feature, and one of rich promise for the district, is the north and south lode recently discovered in Wheal Chiverton, from which many thousands of pounds worth of lead has been already returned. This lode traverses Mineral Bottom from north to south, whence it runs through a comparatively virgin piece of ground, now put to work under the name of Wheal Francis. Lead has been discovered, and the operation will be pushed on under the able management of Capt. William Hancock, of North Chiverton.

MINING IN NORTH WALES.—At the Mold Mines the ends continue promising, and the pitches remain about the same. The shaft is now sunk nine yards; spots of ore are met with in sinking. Another 30 tons of dressed ore will be shortly ready for sale.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY.—The report from the agents cannot be read by the shareholders without feelings of the greatest satisfaction. Every part of these very extensive mines presents a favourable aspect, and assures the proprietors that good dividends will be forthcoming. The Holmbush part (the prospects of which lead to the starting of the whole concern), opens up better than was ever anticipated, and quite justifies the writings of those who have occasionally strongly recommended it in our columns, as a first-class investment. The Holmbush and Kelly Bray part, which has been accomplished during the week, will greatly assist the company in its workings.

HAMMETT MINE, ST. NEOT.

This mine has been inspected for some gentlemen who are interested in the property by the well-known agents whose names we append, who have furnished the following report:—

Oct. 21.—Having carefully examined the Hammett Mine, we beg to hand you our description of the same. It is situated in a deep valley in the parish of St. Neot. On either side is a beautiful stratum of granite, which is traversed by lodes and elvan courses. On one of the latter the principal operations have been commenced, and is being worked similar to quarrying, all open to the surface. It is 30 ft. wide, the whole containing fibres of the richest quality, as well as tin, disseminated through the rock. The amount of profit of this mine will depend entirely on the number of stamp-heads, or reduction power, employed. The greater the number the better will be the results. The 30 ft. wheel, already erected, is sufficient to work 36 heads, having a never-failing river available. We advise that additional reduction power should be erected as soon as possible, for it is our opinion, judging from the samples we carefully took and assayed, and seeing that the deepest point of the slope is equally, if not more productive than it is near the surface, that there is an almost inexhaustible amount of tin ground within easy reach. The tinstuff is quite free from iron, or muddle, or any other heavy substance, which renders it exceedingly easy and inexpensive for dressing, and requires no burning; in fact, the whole cost of breaking, stamping, and dressing will not exceed 2s. 6d. per ton. About 30 fathoms south of the present workings the ground has been worked at the surface by ancient workers, but whether it is an elvan course or a lode we could not tell, it being so overgrown with brushwood. About 10 fathoms further south a level has been driven by the ancients from the foot of the hill, about 80 fathoms into it, from which it is proposed, and that very properly, to drive a cross-cut north to prove its value, and also to prove the permanency or otherwise of the course now being worked on. This cross-cut will be 30 fathoms deep, and we see no reason to doubt of the elvan being found equal, if not more valuable than is now visible. We cannot advise any further expenditure by way of prospecting, seeing that there is already laid open an abundance of ground that will leave as much profit on the outlay, if extensively worked, as anything you are likely to find.—EDMUND ROGERS, of Wheal Agar; WILLIAM ROWE, of Wheal Seton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—SELF TREATMENT.—It is admitted on all hands that health and strength of body are more necessary for success in life, than activity and acuteness of mind. The remarkable powers of this well-known medicine in purifying, regulating, and invigorating are manifested with such striking success that they should not fail to attract the attention of all invalids. No deep knowledge is required to secure the good effects of these purifying and corrective pills; a slight study of their accompanying directions will enable anyone to use this remedy to the best advantage. In low mists, malarious districts, where ague, gout, and rheumatism are almost regarded as birthrights, Holloway's medicine is invaluable for effecting a safe and permanent cure.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—John Roberts, Oct. 20: We have hauled up the stuff from the 10; the men are now engaged cutting through the lode, which is in the bottom of the level, and with every indication of a further improvement. The stopes on the north lode, on each side of the winze going down, are worth 15l. to 20l. per fathom. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported. The heavy rains have rather impeded our progress at the surface, otherwise our mill would have been at work; but we hope now that we have fine weather the engineers will complete it. We are getting the lead down to the floors for the crusher. Our prospects are very cheering.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Oct. 20: We have cleared and secured the run in the middle adit east, on the new south lode, and are now pushing on the end as fast as possible by the side of the lode, in a conical stratum of ground for the production of mineral.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Oct. 16: The water is drained about 2 fms. below the 60, and Litcher's shaft is found clear to the 50, and is, no doubt, holed to the 'great' bottom below the 60; this bottom seems to have no connection with the engine shaft below that level. At the engine-shaft in the 60 a lode is passed through, containing a good leader of tinstone 6 in. wide; this, in all probability, is the main lode thrown up by the gossan seen in the 60 fm. level cross-cut, but whether it is cut by a cross-cut at the 70 is uncertain; this, however, we shall soon ascertain. Clardige's lode in the adit is large and promising, and producing some tinstone. The masonry of the stamping-engine is so far advanced that we shall commence fixing the machinery next week.

BRYNPOSTIG.—J. Kitto, Oct. 21: We have changed the lift of pumps from adit to the bottom of the mine, and now have all complete, and the water again in fork, and ready to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 36 fm. level. In the bottom, or 36 fm. level, driving east from the engine-shaft, we have still a very nice lode, worth fully 25 cwt. of ore per fathom, with every prospect of further improvement. The rise in back of this level is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. There is nothing particularly new elsewhere since my last. We have sampled 20 tons of lead ore, for sale on the 27th instant.

BRYNSTWTH.—J. Kitto, Oct. 15: The lode in the shallow adit level, driving west, is looking better than I have ever seen it before, and is now worth fully 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and judging from present appearances it is likely to continue. We have driven through several fathoms of ground in this level that will pay well for stopping, and should the lode continue to improve as it has of late we shall quickly open up some valuable ore ground. The long drift, driving towards Eille's workings, is still a little unproductive, but I am strongly of opinion that our best chances lie in this direction, and I shall be disappointed if we have not an improvement here shortly. In the deep adit level, driving east, the lode has improved within the last few days, and at present looks rather kindly. In fact, the prospects of the mine are altogether more encouraging than I have seen them at any past period, and I think there is now every reason to hope that we shall have a productive and profitable mine.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Oct. 19: I think we are just getting into the No. 1 lode in the 90, as shown and located with the cross-cut. There is not much change elsewhere. Glymo's lode continues to produce about 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the No. 2 lode, in the 78 west, about 1 ton.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—Charles Williams, Oct. 21: We have cleared and secured the engine-shaft to a depth of 4 fms. below surface, and are now level with the bottom of adit. We shall complete the lode some time next week. We have had some splendid rocks of pure lead ore by clearing out this week. Boundary Shaft: We commenced this shaft on Monday last; and I am glad to be able to inform you that we have a lode, worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and rich silver-lead ore, and to-day we have broken up a quantity of nearly solid ore. The ground in the level driving north and south is composed of clay-slate, and easy to excavate, and the men are making good progress. Our present direction is true south, which will cut the east and west lead lode at right angles.

CKEN BLWYNO.—James Paull, Oct. 19: The lode in the 92 east is 3 ft. wide, and contains a little ore; this point is suspended until the shaft is cleared from the stopes, and the stuffs put in. The lode in the two stopes over this level, east of shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth on an average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 80 west the lode is rather disordered for the last few feet in driving, but it still yields good saving work. The lode in the stopes over this level will produce on an average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 56 east is in a large and promising lode, showing spots of lead ore. In the 20 fm. level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, clay-slate, and a little lead ore. The drawing, dressing, &c., are all going on regularly, and we shall have another parcel of ore ready for market.

CHANTILLI.—W. Wasley, Oct. 21: The men continue to get a fair quantity of ore in the roof of the 120 yard level, west of the shaft. I have put two of them to dress, and shall have a lot ready for sale by the 30 or 40th of November. I am glad to say that the tributers working near the dressing-floors have sunk their shaft to 20 yards below the surface, and well timbered the same. At this point they cut into the lode, and in driving a level about 3 yards on its course they have got from 10 to 15 cwt. of very good ore, and they have still got good ore in the end, which is looking very favourable for ore and for driving.

CHIVERTON.—W. R. Bennetts, Oct. 20: At Harrie's engine-shaft, in the 95 fm. level cross-cut south, the ground is more favourable for driving, which we are forcing on with all possible speed. In the 85 west the lode still continues worth 21 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Two stopes in the back of this level are each worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 85 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of floukan, quartz, and in places producing a little lead. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth 20 and 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom respectively. No change reported at Ward's shaft since last week. We shall sample on Monday next 60 tons of lead.

GWM RIFIN.—Oct. 19: The lode in Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, is 6 in. wide, containing killas, quartz, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 32, going east of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, and good stones of copper ore disseminated throughout—a kindly end, and is now driving forward by six men. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 20, 60 fms. east of the boundary, is 4 ft. wide, and worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 12, in the back of the deep adit level, continues to be open and raggy, being about 2 ft. wide, but unproductive for mineral. The various stopes over the back of the deep adit level at present continue to look very promising. We have 16 men employed in the same, the lode yielding on an average 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Taylor's drift, going east of the boundary, has become very small during the past week, and does not look so kindly as when last reported on. The winze sinking below Taylor's drift has been communicated with the stopes coming up against it, which has nicely ventilated this part of the mine. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of Taylor's drift, 12 fms. west of Roberts's winze, is 1 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of ditto, 25 fms. east of the boundary, is 4 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's level, going east of the boundary, is 18 inches wide, composed of killas, quartz, and spotted with mundle, and still remains very fast north. We have succeeded in forking the water to the bottom of the 45 fm. level, and have six men employed there in repairing the same, laying down railroad, &c., with a view of driving the level east and cross-cutting westward. There is no alteration worthy of remark. We shall sample again 40 tons of silver-lead ore on Tuesday next.

GWM RICKET.—S. M. Ridge, Oct. 20: We have this day made a good discovery of lead ore in the driving of the 10 fm. level north, west of the engine-shaft. The small wheel and all is working well. I have also put two men to cut through the part of the lode left standing about 23 fms. to the south-east of the engine-shaft at the 10 fm. level; and I expect to be able to report favourably upon the part of the lode left standing. No time should be lost in getting the 30-ft. water-wheel erected, and the engine-shaft sunk down another 15 fathoms deeper without delay, as I am fully convinced you will have a good mine. A bar of the samples from the discovery made I have this day forwarded to the offices of the company, 17, Cross-street, Manchester, which can be seen as well at the mine.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—E. James, Oct. 20: In the 46 fm. level, east of whim-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and is of a promising character, still producing good stones of copper ore. In the same level, west of this shaft, the lode is from 2 to 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, and an early improvement. The ground in the 22 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is improved, and good progress is being made. The tribute pitches are without alteration.

EAST BOTTLE HILLS.—Henry Hill, Oct. 20: We have a great improvement in the mine; in driving the 10 east we have holed to the old men's rise, and I have been up through it to 11 fathoms in height, and find the lode all standing, producing good tin work at different points. We have hundreds of fathoms now to take away for the stamps.—South Lode: We have discovered a splendid branch of tin, only about 1½ fathoms from surface, and driven on its course 3 fathoms; the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and has every appearance of making great deposits of rich tin. The mine never looked so well as at the present time.—P.S. I note the report on this mine, inserted in the Journal of the 9th instant, signed James Harris, which should more properly be designated the Eddy Block. I will endeavour to find time soon to make some remarks upon it, and the late management.

EAST DARREN.—Oct. 12: Taylor's Shaft: In the 116 east there is no change, owing to the water having been in since the last heavy flood of rain, but is now drained, and the men resumed driving, and have now timbered the mine to make new landers to lay in the bottom of the adit, to prevent any future accident. In the 104 east the lode is 2 yards wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2 yards wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. No change in the 92 west. The lode in the 68 east is 1½ yard wide, showing spots of lead ore at times, but not to value. The tribute pitches still look well, and yield good quantities of ore.—Skinner's Shaft: The ground is composed of a blue clay-slate, and favourable for sinking. In the new shaft at Bluewenn the ground is composed of a light clay-slate, with joints of sulphur seen at times. In the cross-cut, north of new pool, the ground is composed of a clay-slate, beds of grit, containing small spots of sulphur at times, but no lode seen yet. In the eastern cross-cut north the men have intersected a branch, or part of a lode, composed of clay-slate, spar, and spots of sulphur, but the main lode is still some fathoms north.

EAST NEW LOVELL.—Chas. Bawden, Oct. 21: The engine went to work on Tuesday, and we shall now be in a position to sink on some of the finest looking lodes in this great district.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—C. Glasen, Oct. 21: In the 125, west of King's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 4l. per fathom; the ground about the lode is not so hard for driving, and looking more favourable for making copper. In the 115, west of shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, and still worth 8l. per fathom. In the 105, west of shaft, the lode is rather spare for driving; lode small and unproductive. We sampled on Tuesday 91 tons of copper ore, about the usual quality.

EAST SUTTON.—Wm. Hancock, Oct. 19: The shaft is down 5 fathoms below the 27, and the indications very good for having a good lode of copper ore; the lode I should say will be seen at this point the early part of next week. The lode in the 27 west will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom; lode 5 feet wide, and looks as if it would improve. In the 27 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 3 tons of good ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level will produce fully 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 west will produce 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. On the whole, the mine is opening out exceedingly well, and hearing they have a good lode in their 70 east at Henricetta, within about 20 fathoms of the boundary, augurs well for this mine.

—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Thomas, Jun., Oct. 21: We are at present making

good speed in sinking Cartwright's shaft under the 27. The 27 east, south of Cartwright's shaft, will produce 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom. The 27 west will yield 2 tons per fathom. The rise above the 27 will produce 4 tons copper ore per fathom. The 20 west, south of Cartwright's shaft, will produce 3 tons copper ore per fathom. In the 20, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode looks more promising than last week.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—W. Nancarrow, Oct. 20: In the 140 fm. level, west of new shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, but without change since last report. In the 130 fm. level cross-cut, south of new shaft, we have not cut any lode or branch since the last report. The 125 fm. level, west of cross-cut, is holed to the winze sinking below the 120; the six winzemen are now stopping west, where the lode is worth 6l. per fm. for copper ore. The other parts of men we have put to drive the 140 west, on the middle lode, where the lode is 3 feet wide, with a kindly appearance for soon making copper ore. We are still pushing on the 130 fm. level cross-cut north, towards the tin lode, with all possible speed. We sold yesterday 137l. 11s. worth of tinstuff.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Oct. 20: The lode in the 120 east continues worth for tin 13l. per fathom. The lode in the 55 east is worth fully 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and it continues to present the same very kindly appearance. The lode in the 45 east is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. All the other places are looking precisely the same as we stated in our last report. We have to-day sampled (computed) 181 tons of good average copper ore.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—W. Hancock, Oct. 20: Since my inspection of the mine, on Wednesday last, there has been another sink made in the shaft, sinking below the 70 on the north lode, and at no time did I ever see the extreme bottom of it looking better than to-day, with a good appearance for a much further continuance; the ends of it are quite equal to the value of last week.—South Lode: The stump-winze, sinking below the 60 fm. level, is, if anything, further improved.

—R. Quantrell, Oct. 20: The north lode never looked better than to-day, and the south lode has improved, now worth from 100l. to 120l. per fathom, for the length of the shaft (12 feet).

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—S. Harris, Oct. 2: By your request I have this day inspected the above mine, and the following is my report:—During the past week they have sunk the shaft on the north lode 3 ft., on a fine course of tin, in fact, the lode never, in my opinion, presented such a permanent appearance as it does to-day, or of so great a value—the returns will prove this in the next month. I see but very little change in the winze sinking below the 50, on the south lode; it is still worth 60l. per fm., or 120l. per fm. for the length of the winze, 12 ft. The whole mine never looked better than to-day.—P.S. It matters but very little for a small drop in a mine at East Lell, as they will have no difficulty in raising an extra ton to make it up. Shares must go up.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, Oct. 20: We have cut into the west lode in the 145 north a short distance, but its character has not yet undergone any change, consisting of white iron and quartz. In the cross-cut, east, from the 145 south, the ground is becoming stiffer, and no more branches have been intersected. In the 130 south, on east lode, we have no change since our last report. In the 120 south, on east lode, we have no change, having passed through another branch, which is unproductive of lead ore, but letting out water. We expect soon to reach the western lode, having an improvement in the ground. In the 100 north we have commenced a cross-cut west, to prove whether any more lode is standing in that direction; we think there is. The west lode, in the 84 north, is becoming more settled, thickly spotted with lead, and has a very promising appearance for an early improvement. The two stopes in the back of this level are each yielding about 3½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no change in the 72 north, on the western part of the lode, and on the back of the 72 north, on the eastern part, we have put through to the 60. The stope adjoining to the north is yielding ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. We have resumed driving the 60 north, on Hancock's lode, which is looking very promising, and spotted throughout with lead ore, but not at present enough to value. The two stopes in the back of this level are yielding, respectively, ½ ton and ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. All other parts of the mine are without any change. We are making fair progress with our dressing for the next sampling.

GAWON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Oct. 16: King's engine-shaft, in the 100 fm. level, is looking very promising, and is in excellent working order, and in regular course of sinking below the 82, by nine men, which will be pushed on with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 82 fm. level, east of said shaft, is showing a very kindly appearance, and improving in character, yielding 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the 82 west is worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 70, east of Ferrell's winze, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. William's stope, in the back of the 70 east, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The bottom of the 74, east of Butler's, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The bottom of the 64 east, is worth 7l. per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 84 east are worth 7l. and 6l. per fathom. The bottom of the 84, west of King's, is worth 10l. per fathom; the back of this level is worth 6l. per fm. The bottom of the 74, west of Sleggan's, is worth 9l. per fathom. The back of the 40, west of King's, is worth 6l. per fathom; the winze in this level, on the copper branch, is worth 4l. per fathom. The 74 fm. level, east of Butler's, is worth 7l. per fathom. Three stopes in the back of this level are worth 20l. per fathom in the aggregate. The bottom of the 74, east of Butler's, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The bottom of the 64 east, is worth 7l. per fathom. There is nothing new in the cross-cut, south of Sleggan's, or at Vivian's shaft.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Oct. 19: I cannot report anything new in the 110 north since my last, owing to so much water; we are obliged, for the present, to drive by the side of the lode, and we are yet without any improvement in the 96 fm. level end north. In the 84 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, and further improved, again worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 73 fm. level end is not quite so good as last reported in the foot of the level; we have commenced driving the 73 north, and the lode is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the north shaft, sinking below the 38, is about 6 in. wide, containing a little lead and blende, but not yet sufficient to value. I am confident we shall get into lead ground as we sink. The stopes in the roof of the 84 fm. level are not yet fairly into the new run of ore ground, and will require about three or four weeks more. We sold on Saturday last 40 tons of lead to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 13l. 5s. per ton.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Oct. 21: The lode in the 40, south of No. 1 shaft, from 20 to 30 ft. wide, of quartz and good stones of lead. The lode in the 40 north is 1 ft. wide, of much the same character. The lode in the 50, north from No. 2 shaft, is 15 in. wide, principally of quartz and floukan; the ground here is changing, therefore leading us to soon expect an improvement.

GREAT ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, Oct. 20: The shaft is down on the back of the adit where the run is in, which I stated in my report of last week. I hope in a day or two to clear out the level, and then be able to go east, where the lode is looking well, and the water is not so much. The adit will carry off all the surface water, so that it is most important that this be done. The adit will also drain the large lodes about 4 fms. deeper than we have worked on and raised the tin. Nothing new to report since my last.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 16: The cutting down of Gifford's shaft proceeds favourably, but in consequence of the large quantity of stuff being brought away from it at the 40, we are obliged for the present to partially suspend our operations in the 40 east; this driving will, however, be fully resumed about the end of the month. We are getting away some very good ore from the 40 stopes to-day. In the 60 west we are cutting in by the side of the lode, which has not been broken since last reported on. The eastern stope in the back of the 50 yields 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The western stope in the back of the 50 yields 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The dressing goes on favourably. There is a very promising lode in the new shaft, which is 6 fms. below the adit.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 20: The different points of operation throughout the mine continue the same as reported last week. I will send on the report for the morning on Saturday next.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edw. Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Oct. 20: Fisher's Lode: Mitchell's engine-shaft is down 2½ fms. below the 20; the ground at the present time is very hard for sinking, being so intermixed with spar. Pressure shaft-men are engaged cutting plat at the 40. In the 10, driving west of Jones's shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 2l. per fathom. In the deep adit, west of this shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. In the 30, driving west of Jones's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 30, driving east of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In this level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 20, driving east, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of this level there is no alteration. We expect to communicate this winze to the level below in a day or two, which will ventilate this part of the mine.—South Lode: In the rise in the back of the deep adit the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom.—North Lode: In the adit end, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bawden, Oct. 21: The lode in the 12, both east and west of Bawden's shaft, is a good course of tin; such a discovery for the depth is rarely to be met with, and the best proof being that we shall shortly go to market with a good parcel.

GREAT WHEAL YOR.—S. Harris, J. James, Oct. 20: Since we last reported to you we have communicated Edwards's shaft with the rise against it from the 157 fm. level, which has proved that the lode risen on is standing north of the shaft from the 147 fm. level to surface, and we purpose cross-cutting north in the 125 fm. level to intersect it, as soon as we can conveniently do so. We shall commence fixing skip-rod in this shaft next month. We are now driving a 147 fm. level west of this shaft, on the north lode, which is 1 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. In the 157 end, west of this shaft, we have passed through several small cross-courses, which have disordered the lode, and reduced its value from over 100l. per fathom down to 30l. to 40l. per fathom, but this falling off we regard as only temporary; we have no doubt that when we get clear of the influence of these cross-courses the lode will again become highly productive. In the 162 end, west of Ivey's, we have lode and branches 7 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom. This end has much improved in appearance within the last few days; we think we are near the junction of the two lodes, where we may fairly expect good results. In the 194 end, west of Ivey's, we have a hard bar of ground, and the lode at present is small and poor. The 204 end, west of Ivey's, is on a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fathom. Ivey's shaft, sinking below the 204, is about 7 fms. sinking north the lode, ground very hard, and producing slow Metal: We are now driving a piece of ground east of the winze, east of Metal shaft, on a lode 1 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. In the 204 end east we have a lode 1 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. We have our usual number of tributers at work, but they have not raised quite so much tin this month as

formerly. The masons have completed the building of the new engine-house on Edwards's shaft; we shall now fix the engine as soon as possible. We shall also commence building house on Edwards's shaft for Old Metal whim-engine in the course of a few days.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. F. Smyth, Oct. 19: In the Gwyn Lifford deep adit end I have put the men to drive west on the course of the lode; the lode is about 4 in. wide, composed of spar, mundle, blende, and showing strong spots of lead ore; and the end continues very wet. There is no change in the Yuchelas deep adit, and the vein is more collected. It has lately been divided into branches and I like it better for being more collected. We are now driving up to the ground where we shall cut another east and west vein if it is not thrown out of its course or bearing.

HARWOOD CONSOLS.—J. Richards, J. Bray, W. Richards, J. Rodda, Thos. Foote, Geo. Rowe, J. Davey, J. Gifford, H. Rickard, Oct. 19: We have this day thoroughly inspected this mining property, which is situated in the parish of Calstock, being bounded by Okef Tor and Gawton Mines on the south, by Devon and Cornwall United and Bedford Consols on the east, by Wheal Russell, South Bedford, Old Gunnislake, Bedford United, and Devon Consols on the north, and on the north and north-west by Wheal Arthur, Drake Walls, and Prince of Wales Mines, and directly west by the Duke of Edinburgh Mine and Calstock Consols. The lode is sufficiently large to admit of full and efficient development, and the lode already opened on shows a very fine back, being from wall to wall about 8 ft. wide, underlying north, composed of gossan of the finest description, large rocks of which are now to be seen at the surface; quartz, capel, mundle, &c., embedded in killas or clay-slate of the usual ore-bearing description of the most productive and profitable lodes of this district, and within a very short distance of the granite formation, it will, therefore, at once be observed that, geologically speaking, the situation cannot be surpassed; and, taking into consideration the immense quantities of ore that have been for the last 25 years, and are still, being raised from the different mines alluded to above, we cannot conceive of any other opinion being formed of this mining property than that it has a moderately fair trial given to it, and which can be comparatively done at a moderate outlay, that it will prove to be, so far as indications lead us to speak, one of the most productive and profitable mines opened in this locality. There are other lodes passing through the property, upon which, however, very little trial has been made, but which will, no doubt, come in for a fair share of exploration as the works progress. The carriage of ores from, and to, the works, will be of very little cost, having the navigable River Tamar close to, and in fact forming a boundary of the site. Nothing, therefore, remains, in conclusion, for us to say, but that we believe the property a very legitimate speculation, with much more than ordinary good prospects presenting themselves, and which cannot fail, in our opinion, of proving more than ordinarily remunerative when the necessary outlay and properly judicious expenditure of capital shall be brought to bear thereon.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 20: In the 140 fm. level cross-cut north the ground continues hard, and progress slow. In the 140 west the lode is 4½ feet wide, containing capel, mundle, quartz, an ore, worth 15l. per fathom; water continues to issue strongly from the lode, which altogether is very promising. The stope in the back of the 130 east the lode is 1½ ton or 6l. per fathom. In the 110 east the drive is still between two parts of the lodes, and fair progress is being made. In the 100 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, mundle, peach, quartz, and a small proportion of copper ore. The progress in the rise in the back of the 100 west continues favourable. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 55, east of Morris's shaft, is worth ½ ton of ore, or 3l. per fm. In the deep adit level south the ground is tolerably good. **HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY UNITED.**—J. Denny, T. Odgers, W. Johns, Oct. 21: Kelly Bray: In the rise in the back of the 45 the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and we look forward in our next report to be able to tell you we have a fine course of ore in this rise. In the 35 fathom level end, east of footway shaft, the lode is large, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 35 west the lode is 2 feet wide, saving work. Williams's stope has improved, worth 20l. per fathom. Spargo's stope, east of footway shaft, on the new north lode, is worth 16l. per fathom. Millett's end, on the new north lode, is worth 7l. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are looking well, and the men are earning good wages. We have holes from Kelly Bray to Redmoor, which has given us good ventilation. We have taken the six men since we have holed, and put them to sink a winze on the lead lode; the lode is worth at present 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.—Holmbush: Moor's shaft to sink by six men; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 27 tons of mundle for the length of shaft (18 feet). Spargo's pitch, in the back of the 20, is worth 3 tons of mundle and 2 tons of copper per fm. Jacker's pitch is worth 4 tons of mundle and 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The water is in fork 1 fm. 3 ft. below the 35; we have 3 feet more to fork to the bottom of the drop. The shaftmen are engaged in cutting ground and taking up water, previous to fixing plunger-lift. The engine works well, and does good duty.

MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, Oct. 16: The lode in the rise in back of the deep adit level east will produce 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom, and promises improvement.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Oct. 21: Low's Shaft: The ground in the 75 yard level cross-cut continues of limestone. The lode in the 75 yard level north consists of chert and spar, with occasional stones of lead. The lode in the 60 yard level north is worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and ground very promising.—Branber's Shaft: The lode in the 80 yard level north is worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level south is as last reported, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The pitch in back of this level is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.—Flue Shaft: The lode in the 50 yard level north is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 yard level, to ventilate this level, is worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch in the bottom of this level is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.—Boundary Shaft: The lode in the pitch in the 40 yard level north is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 60 yard level south is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—W. Wasley, Oct. 21: Last Saturday being our setting-day, I set the level to drive west of the boundary shaft for this month at 10s. per yard and 20s. per ton for ore; the men to tram fill, and land all the stuff, lay down tram-road, and pay for driving, &c., as usual; the end is looking very promising, but is not producing ore at present. I have set the level to drive west of Jenkins's shaft for this month at 28s. per yard and 10s. per ton for ore. We have not cut into the lode yet, but are daily expecting to do so, as we have now got a lot of chert, which is a good sign here of our soon cutting into the flat, and of finding it productive. I have set to one man and one boy to dress ore from the old waste at 13s. in 1l. until we sell another lot of ore. We sold one lot of ore yesterday at 11l. per ton, and another at 6l. 10s. per ton.

NEW BRYNPOSTIG.—John Kitto, Oct. 21: The masons have completed the building of the engine-house, boiler-house, stack, and smith's shop, and the engine is getting on well with the erection of the engine, and will be ready to work in a few days. We are getting the engine ready to work as early as possible, in order that we may have the same complete by the time the engine is ready. The increase of water in the engine-shaft has compelled us to suspend the sinking until the engine is set to work. The 20, driving east, is looking very kindly, and I am daily expecting an improvement.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, A. Kent, Oct. 19: Our operations at the engine-shaft are progressing favourably; the ground in the shaft is easier to sink through, and everything working well.—Whale Louisa: We holed the rise from the 75 to the winze below the 60 last night, and are now driving two to secure the same, and after that is done we shall resume driving the end east in the 75 fm. level.

NEW DEVON CONSOLS.—(Treswallack).—Capt. Hancock, Oct. 18: The lode in the engine-shaft is in two parts, yielding good stones of lead; altogether, it is about 3 ft. wide. It has come into the shaft a little sooner than expected, and has more underlie than it had upwards. We have set it to sink this month, at 14l. 10s. per fathom, so that it will not take long to get the shaft down for another level. The lode in the 32 fm. level is very large, and the ground is water, but there is scarcely any lead in it. It is a strong, fine lode, and the ground about it good; it is now set at 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 32 north is looking more kindly, producing good stones, but not enough to value; set at 3l. 17s. 6d. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 20 is large and soft, but still poor. We have set the men to rise a little higher at the old price—1l. 5s. per fathom. If nothing is met with soon we shall do well to stop it, and keep the money to develop the lode in the deeper levels. We have set the pitch on Doctor's lode again at the same price as last month, 2l. per ton; the ground is a little harder than it was, but still there is a good branch of lead. I fear this lode will turn out a failure. A few months will show pretty much of the lode in the 32 fm. level and below, and I am not without hope of having a good bunch of lead in the next level.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bawden, J. Priske, Oct. 21: The lode in the 40, east of cross-course, continues to improve both in value and size; it is now 5 ft. wide, and worth 40l. per fathom. This end has now gone over 8 fms. of good paying ground, with every prospect of a continuance; the ground this side of the cross-course is also changed for the better, the present end is being driven at 6l. per fathom, whereas to the west of cross-course it would average 15l. per fathom. The 30 has been driven up to the same cross-course, and the men are now engaged driving south in search of the lode, which I doubt not will be found productive. There is no alteration calling for remark in any other part.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Williams, Oct. 19: Setting Report: The 85 fm. level, west of King's engine-shaft, to six men, at 10l. per fathom; during the past month the ground has very much eased, and letting out a quantity of water; the lode is looking more promising, and an improvement than of some time past. The 70 to drive east of sump-winze, to six men, at 10l. per fathom; the lode in this end is squeezed by a tight bar of ground; the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. The 70, west of western winze, to four men, at 9l. per fathom; the lode is worth

VAUGHAN.—Oct. 19: In the deep adit level eastward the ground is a little harder for exploring, being composed of a clay-slate, hard beds of grit, spar containing little sulphur, and spots of copper ore at times. The western deep adit level, north at Froufeleg, the ground is composed of a dark clay-slate, joints of sulphur, and small branches of spar crossing the forebreast, at times containing small spots of lead ore.

acks of about 20 fathoms, which will increase as the level advances. A winze has been sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the addit, in a fine grey lode, some excellent stuff from which is now lying at surface. It will be seen that much preliminary work has been performed, as well as powerful machinery erected, for the proper development of the mine to a good depth, and that operations are now concentrated, so as to give early proofs of the lode at deeper levels.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.—We have before us a magnificent specimen of copper ore produced by the mines of the Battle Mountain Company, was sent to us by Mr. G. W. Rafford, the superintendent of the company, and presents the character of the ore now shipped to San Francisco for re-shipment the famous reduction works at Swansea. Our readers are aware that the

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD.—Mr. F. Symons's report for August: Produce and Cost: Produce, 12,657 oltz., at 8s. 6d. per oltz., 5379l. 4s. 6d.; cost, 2537l. 12s. 3d.; profit, 2842l. 12s. 4d.—General Remarks: Notwithstanding the increase of water interfering with the supply of rich ore from the stopes on curve, we are enabled to report a produce of 12,657 oltz., and a profit of upwards of 2800l. Sinking has progressed. Stopping on the new lode has recommenced,

BATTLE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.—We have before us a magnificent specimen of copper ore produced by the mines of the Battle Mountain Company, was sent to us by Mr. G. W. Rafford, the superintendent of the company, and presents the character of the ore now shipped to San Francisco for re-shipment the famous reduction works at Swansea. Our readers are aware that the district of Battle Mountain lies 90 miles north of Austin, and directly on the line the Central Pacific Railroad, and that a number of its most valuable copper lodes were sold recently to English capitalists, who have organised as the Battle Mountain Company. This important sale and organisation was effected by the perseverance and cleverness of Mr. I. C. Bateman, who has thus opened the way for the introduction of English capital into this part of the State. Mr. Bateman returned from the district yesterday, and reports the prosperity of his company in a fine state of development. The superintendent has already shipped 100 tons of ore to San Francisco, and 40 tons will be shipped at the expiration of six months. Owing to the want of roads in the district, which the company is preparing to construct, the present cost of hauling the ore from the mines to the railroad, a distance of 13 miles, is \$18 per ton; it is then delivered by rail to Oakland, and thence by boat to San Francisco, for \$14.50 per ton. It is estimated that before the expiration of six months the entire cost of transporting the ore from the mines of the company to the wharf in San Francisco will be

ST. JOHN DEL. DEL.—The directors have received the following report, dated Morro Velho, Sept. 17:—Morro Velho produce for August, 9668 oits., from 4155 tons ore, yield \$234 oits. per ton. Morro Velho cost for August, 3718L, profit for August, 86L10s. Morro Velho produce 10 days of September, 2500 oits., yield 1581 oits. per ton. Gala produce for August, 644 oits., from 863 tons ore, yield 748 oits. per ton. Gala cost for August, 590L. Gala loss for August, 314L. Gala produce 10 days of September, 298 oits.; yield 350 oits. per ton. A shaft sunk during August 4 fathoms 8 in.; B shaft sunk during August, 4 fathoms; new shafts cost for August, 632L.

reduced to nearly half of the present rates. The ore sent to San Francisco contains upwards of 30 per cent. of copper. Assays of the ore show silver from a trace to 3/8 per ton. We regard the organisation of the Battle Mountain Company, with its superior property, as one of the most important events that has transpired in Eastern Nevada for a long period. Its operations and success are full of interest to the State at large. —*Reese River Reveille, Austin, Nev., Sept. 29.*

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—The Don Pedro Company has convened a meeting for Nov. 26, when a dividend will be declared of 3s. 6d. per share for the three months ending September, being at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. The sum of 5255*l.*, and the profit for September, will be carried forward for the current quarter. The advices just received show that the profit during August was 2846*l.*, the produce having been 12,657 oitavas, valued at 5739*l.*. The St. John del Rey returns show a loss during August of 314*l.* 9s. 10d., and the total outlay upon the two new shafts amounted to 632*l.*. Each shaft was sunk during the month about 4 fathoms. The General Brazilian advices state that the delay in effecting the transfer of the property has been somewhat advantageous to the company, as mines which were yielding gold are now run together; but Mr. Treloar adds from a property so extensive, and so full of promise, apart from the known rich lines of gold now under water, it is impossible to say what the results will be even in the first year. The advices from Taquaril show that the attendance of the force has been good, and the amount of work accomplished highly satisfactory. It was feared that the completion of some of the more important mine works would be delayed on account of the usual supply of timber not being brought into the mine, the bullock-drivers declining to work their cattle during the drought. The Anglo-Brazilian Mines during August returned produce valued at 1339*l.*, the cost amounting to 1361*l.*. As compared with July, the standard of the stone had improved, and the produce increased by 537 oitavas. The Rossa Grande Mines produced during August 879 oitavas. At Gongo Soco the western explorations continue to progress, but the vein still continues in a disordered state, but at Mina de Serra the stopes below the 50 fm. level are improving, and at the bottom of the shaft a good-looking lode is coming in. The Sao Vicente intelligence is to the effect that the operations have been retarded by the attendance of workpeople having been interfered with by a festival at Rio das Pedras, and also to the continued drought. No improvement has taken place in the lode upon the quartz formation, and the bed of jacotinga had not been cut, although it was thought not to be far in advance. In the early part of September, however, timber was taken to the mine in sufficient quantities, which prevented the delay anticipated.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—As was evident from the first, this company has floated most successfully. Out of the 12,000 shares to be issued 10,605 are already taken, leaving only 1395 to be subscribed for. Notice has been given that as soon as the full number is applied for the list will be closed, and the bankers will have notice to receive no further deposits. Those desirous of joining this very promising undertaking have, therefore, no time to lose in sending in their applications.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD.—It appears that the average number of gold miners employed in Victoria in 1868 was 63,181, being a decrease of 2676 upon the corresponding average for 1867. The average earnings of each man last year were 104*l.* 18s. 8d., as compared with 87*l.* 1s. 7d. in 1867. There are 2651 ascertained quartz reefs, and 886,228 tons of quartz were crushed in 1868. The average yield of gold was something over half an ounce to the ton, while the cost of crushing ranged from 2s. 6d. to 1*l.* 10s. per ton. The extent of auriferous land opened up by gold miners in Victoria is 882 square miles, and the value of the machinery and mining plant employed was estimated last year at 2,150,432*l.*. The total area of the land held as claims was 100,942 acres, of which nearly one-third was last year lying idle; the computed value of the whole of the claims was last year 8,869,504*l.*. Twelve new gold fields were discovered last year, and 329 new companies, with a nominal capital of 3,719,198*l.*, were registered during 1868. The aggregate value of the gold exported from Victoria to the close of 1868 was 147,342,767*l.*

The total quantity of gold exported from Queensland in the six months ending June 3 was 67,080 ozs., or at the rate of 11,180 ozs. per month. If the exports continue at the same rate for the remainder of the year they will amount in value to upwards of 500,000*l.* for the whole of 1869. The exports for the second quarter of this year showed, however, the slight decline of 657 ozs.

The immense wealth of the Thames gold fields in the Northern Island of New Zealand has given a great stimulus to gold prospecting in other districts of that colony. Thus, in Taranaki, Napier, and Wellington prospecting parties are at work, and substantial success is confidently anticipated. Although gold-bearing quartz has not yet been discovered in the province of Canterbury, the existence of extensive reefs on Banks' Peninsula has been clearly proved, and these will be shortly tested. Prospecting parties are out in the southern, western, and northern parts of the province, and a thorough exploration, at any rate, will be the result.

THE BRAZILIAN GAS FUEL COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the enterprise is to purchase and work a concession from the Brazilian Government for 30 years (about to be extended to 90 years) for the sole right of working "turba," or brown coal deposits, discovered in the province of Bahia. The concession includes extensive deposits of petroleum, which exist in the same locality. The property is situated on the banks of the River Marahu, about 60 miles from the city of Bahia. The river is navigable for vessels drawing 18 ft. of water to the place of shipment, which is near the turba beds. The Rev. Mr. Nicolay, late British Consular chaplain at Bahia, a sound geologist and mineralogist, states that the deposits are comparatively inexhaustible, capable of being worked advantageously, and easily accessible for shipping purposes; that the richness of the gas produced is extraordinary, the substance bearing a pretty close resemblance to Boghead Cannel; that the quantity of gas (12,000 feet of 37-candle to the ton) is very large, the yield comparing favourably with that of Boghead Cannel; and that the gas is easily driven off. It is considered, that these discoveries of turba will by cheapening tend to increase the demand for gas, thus opening up a market for a still larger quantity of this combustible mineral, and at the same time largely benefiting the gas companies already established, as well as those now in course of formation. The cost of excavating and delivering the turba will, it is calculated, leave a margin of from 15s. to 20s. per ton on the present prices of common coal, and from 25s. to 30s. per ton on the present price of Cannel. The purchase money is fixed at 25,000*l.*, of which 20,000*l.* is to be taken in fully paid-up shares of the company.

The **CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET** report for this week will bear unfavourable comparison with many of its predecessors; notwithstanding which, however, mining matters do not look at all discouraging for the future, taking into account the fact that, with tin at even 65*l.* per ton, the improvements effected of late years in the appliances for preparing the mineral for the market, and the introduction of other reforms in the working of the mines, those undertakings which are really worth prosecuting will be enabled to give fair profits, although, of course, not so great as with the present standard. Besides, it is far from certain that the slight recession of last Saturday will not prove to be of the temporary character which marked other similar alternations in tin during the year.

Clifford meeting was held on Wednesday, when a loss was shown on the two months of 909*l.*, which, with the amount brought forward, left a debit balance of 978*l.*. The loss has been caused by the extra outlay in the repairs of the machinery and pitwork, and the addition to the tin dressing floors, amounting to about 500*l.*, and the continuous drop of the copper standard, which for the past two months has made a difference on the ores of over 300*l.*. At Cook's Kitchen meeting a profit was shown on the three months' working of 932*l.*, out of which a dividend was declared of 918*l.* (7s. 6d. per 2450*l.* share), carrying forward a credit balance of 771*l.*. Capt. Teague applied for permission to drive the 284 into Tincroft Mine; this was referred to Captain Josiah Thomas. They are preparing to put in more round buddies to catch more of their tin. The alleged "20 tons of tin wasted" appear to be calling forth fresh energies from all mine agents.

The already influential board of directors of the Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines has been further strengthened by the recent accession of Lieut. Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, M.P. for Dorset, and Mr. George Gladstone, nephew of the Prime Minister. We are extremely glad to hear that there is but little doubt that soon this important and promising sett will be in full and vigorous operation, the applications for shares already received representing, we are informed, a very large proportion of the whole number to be subscribed for. The agents' report shows that since the mine was purchased from the Stannaries Court by the present proprietor 10,183*l.* of ores have been sold therefrom, and that the water has been drained, and the shafts cleared and repaired to the 140. He also states that in the 10 fms. the lode has gradually shown a change from copper to tin.—*West Briton.*

With this day's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: M. H. Gilmore's New Safety-lamp—the "Miners' Friend" (illustrated); Ventilation of Mines, and Safety-lamps; Notes on the Warwickshire Coal Field—No. III. (T. Parton, F.G.S.); South Staffordshire and Shropshire Coal Fields—No. XX. (J. Randall, F.G.S.); Denudations, and Proposed Ventilation of Mines (F. Coxworthy); On Filling up Coal Workings; Iron Works and Coal Mining in Monmouthshire; Mineral Wealth of Spain (B. H. Howarth); Mining Interests of Colorado (W. Cope); Colorado, and its Mineral Resources (J. Miners); New Quebrada Company; Legitimate Mining (C. Thomas); Virtuous Lady Mine; Callington Mining District (J. Davey); Mining—Does it Pay?

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 22, 1869.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected, p. ton	76 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	7 0 0
Tough cake and tile	73 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	7 0 0
Sheeting & sheets	77 10 0	Nail rods	7 2 6
Boils	78 0 0	St. Staffd. in London	7 10 0
Bottoms	81 0 0	Bars ditto	7 6 0
Old (Exchange)	65 0 0	Hoops ditto	8 0 0
Burra Burra	76 0 0	Sheets, single	9 0 0
Wire	1 0 0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0
Tubes	0 11 0	Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0
BRASS.		Bars, common ditto	6 0 0
Sheets	9d. —	Do. mreh. Tyneor Tees	6 10 0
Wire	8d. —	Do., railway, in Wales	5 0 0
Tubes	10 1/2d. —	Do., Swed. in London	10 0 0
SPELTER.		Do. to arrive	10 0 0
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	6 3/4d. —	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2 13 3
Sheets	6 3/4d. —	Do. f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	2 6 0
ZINC.		Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 2
Foreign on the spot	19 15 0	Railway chairs	5 10 0
" to arrive	19 15 0	" spikes	11 0 0
TIN.		Indian Charcoal Pigs,	6 0 0
In sheets	£26 0 0	in London, p. ton	6 0 0
STEEL.		Per ton.	
English blocks	123 0 0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14 0 0
Do., (in brls.)	124 0 0	" (hammered)	14 0 0
Do., refined	130 0 0	Ditto, in faggots	15 0 0
Banca	125 0 0	English, spring	19 0 0
Strait	125 0 0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 17 0
TIN-PLATES.		LEAD.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 6 0	English Pig, com.	19 0 0
IX Ditto, 1st qua.	1 12 0	Ditto, L.B.	19 0 0
IX Ditto, 2d qua.	1 4 0	Ditto, W.B.	20 0 0
IX Ditto, 3d qua.	1 10 0	Ditto, sheet	19 10 0
IC Coke	1 2 6	Ditto, red lead	20 0 0
IX Ditto	1 6 1	Ditto, white	27 0 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13 10 0	Ditto, patent shot	22 0 0
Ditto, at works	12 10 0	Spanish	18 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We are unable to record that any improvement has yet manifested itself in the Metal Market, which, unfortunately, still remains in the same inanimate and lifeless condition as it did at our last report; and although we still cling to the hope that a better state of things may arise before the close of the year, and that it may not terminate under the present cloud, yet there are not just now any glimpses visible of a brighter prospect being inaugurated. Orders continue to be very limited, and many which have come to hand are at limits which render them unable to be executed, although in some cases manufacturers are quite disposed to meet buyers, in order to secure business. With regard to some metals, prices have declined during the week, but this has not yet had the effect of producing an extension of business. The advices received from India this week are not altogether of an encouraging character, nor calculated to lead to expectations of an early improvement in business with that part of the empire. Fears are rather entertained of a scarcity of food in some districts, and in the meantime the demand for goods is falling off; we trust, however, that these fears will prove to be groundless, and that the harvest will, after all, be favourable, and that, consequently, no scarcity will arise. Should this be the case, we trust that we may look for some more active business arising with India than has been the case for some time past. The gold panic in New York is still engrossing public attention there, to the detriment of legitimate business, and there is not much doubt that it will unfortunately have a prejudicial effect upon American commercial operations, though, perhaps, not to the extent anticipated, as, probably, it is greatly confined to speculators.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has remained quiet throughout the week, and transactions have not been by any means numerous; prices, however, remain tolerably steady at the quotations; ore is still quoted at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per unit, and Chili bar at 66*l.* 10s. to 67*l.* cash.

IRON.—In Staffordshire a fair number of orders for finished iron continue to come to hand, but no advance in prices can be obtained, any movement in that direction at once checking business. It is observable, however, that the practice of underselling has received a check from the discussion on the subject at the Quarterly Meeting. In Welsh, home business is characterised by a degree of quietude, but after the quarter has become further advanced it is expected that transactions will be entered into more freely; as compared with three months ago there is some increase in the demand, but none in prices. Foreign orders now under execution are chiefly American, and the advices from the States are of such a character that there is no doubt of considerable shipments during the remaining months of the year. Continental engagements are increasing, although slowly. In Swedish iron a good demand still exists, but the stock here is now very limited, and there is not much apparently coming forward. In Scotch pig-iron the market has continued firm, with a little fluctuation during the week, the last prices received from Glasgow being 53s. 3d. cash to 53s. 6d. one month.

LEAD.—The market quiet, and not much business doing at present. **TIN.**—On Saturday last the smelters of English announced a fall of 3*l.* per ton on blocks and bars, and 4*l.* per ton on refined, making present prices 123*l.* for blocks, 124*l.* for bars, and 130*l.* for refined, since which the market has remained steady at the reduction. In Straits but few transactions have occurred, business to a limited extent having been done at 125*l.* cash. The quotation for Banca in Holland advanced to the late price—74*l.*, and about 600 slabs have been sold here at 125*l.*

SPELTER.—No improvement has occurred, the present quotation for parcels on the spot being 19*l.* 15s.

TIN-PLATES.—The large reduction in the make is expected to exercise a favourable influence on the market before long.

STEEL is not much enquired for.

QUICKSILVER is in very little demand.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—J. Berger Spence and Co.'s Report.—CHEMICALS: The increased activity in the chemical trade reported last week has not shown any signs of abatement, and although the alkali trade is still in a very debilitated condition for all other classes of chemicals, the business done has been of a very satisfactory nature. In minerals, also, the supply keeps pace with the demand; prices in most cases rule sufficiently low to leave a fair margin for the consumer. In metals nothing of importance has taken place during the past week, and prices remain generally as last quoted. At the Quarterly Meeting, held at Birmingham, on Thursday, not much business was done, chiefly owing to the uncertainty of the course the men may adopt with regard to the wages question.—SODA: The demand for soda ash is limited, and prices are stationary, at 7*l.* to 7*l.* 7s. 6d. for 48 per cent. Crystals more enquired for, at 4*l.* to 4*l.* 7s. 6d.; caustic firm, at 12*l.* 10s.; bicarbonate in demand, at 9*l.* 10s.—NITRATE of Soda, owing to the rumoured earthquake at the seat of production, has suddenly advanced to 18*l.* on the spot.—POLASH: Murate is again in considerable request, at 7*l.* 7s. 6d., with very little to spare for the market.—SALTPETRE: A fair business, at 22s. to 24s. for Indian, and 27s. for English refined.—ALUM: A quiet market; loose lump at 6*l.* 5s., and export in barrels 7*l.*—AMMONIA: The production of sulphate does not keep pace with requirements; prices are firmer, ranging from 14*l.* for inferior to 17*l.* for 24 per cent.—COPPERS without material change. Green, at 52s.; dry in more active request, at 60s.; chloride of iron steady, at 52s.—PYRITES: There has been no change in price, and only a moderate business done; for calcined, 4s. 6d., and in a few cases 4s. 8s. C. has been paid.—LIME: A great demand having sprung up for phosphate, prices are firm, at 60s. for 65 per cent. Bleaching powder in active request, at 8*l.* 2s. 6d. for 35 per cent. Disinfectants are receiving more attention for sanitary purposes, the best quality selling at 5*l.* 5s. per ton.—MANGANESE is in moderate request, prices being unaltered.—METALS: Iron: Scotch pig close stronger, at 53s. to 53s. 3d.; Cleveland firm, at 48s. for forge to 48s. 6d. for No. 1; Welsh, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5s.; Staffordshire, 6*l.* 10s. to 7*l.*; gas tin at 6*l.* to 7*l.* per cent. off list; boiler tubes, 40 to 45 per cent.—Copper very quiet, and

prices rule lower through large foreign importations. Tough ingot, 71*l.* to 73*l.*; Chili slab, 67*l.* to 68*l.*—Tin much easier; no official reduction has been made in English, but it can be had under the list price. Straits, 123*l.* to 126*l.*; English, 124*l.* to 126*l.*—Lead is in better demand, and some large sales have been made lately; P. G., a first-class brand of English soft pig-lead, 18*l.* 10s. in Liverpool or Manchester.—SPELTER: No improvement in this. English, 20*l.* 10s. to 21*l.*; Silesian, special brands, 20*l.* 7s. 6d. to 20*l.* 15s.; hard spelter for export, 16*l.* 5s. to 16*l.* 10s.—Ellesmere-chambers, King-street, Manchester, Oct. 21.

THE IRON TRADE (Griffiths' Weekly Report).—We have had a very quiet market this week, comparatively nothing doing, not even in hoops and ordinary kinds in which daily transactions usually take place. During the last three months a good business has been done here for the northern ports of Russia, but the season being over for ordering in this trade the demand, for this season at all events, has ceased. Although the market is unprecedentedly quiet values are well sustained all round. There is enquiry still on the market for large parcels of rails for spring delivery, and present appearances indicate an increased demand for rails for next year. The makers in this department are at this moment taxed to the utmost to deliver parcels to complete contracts for the northern ports before the ice closes the navigation. The market for Tin-Plates continues inactive, and the makers complain that the trade yields a very scanty profit at present rates.—Old Broad-street, Oct. 22.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. James and Shakespeare—A cargo of regulus, for Swansea delivery, has been sold at 13s. 3d. per unit; there is, however, no general demand at this figure. In Chili bars a good business is done, amounting to about 1000 tons in all, at 66s. 12s. 6d. to 67*l.* for ordinary brands, and 67*l.* to 67*l.* 5s. for special marks, cash, whilst 67*l.* 10s. has been paid for a small lot of a favourite brand to arrive. Ingots (Urmeneta) have been sold at 72*l.* in Liverpool. France has taken a large portion of the cash bars, and is a buyer of further quantities at 17*l.* francs. Havre about equal to 66*l.* 10s., usual Liverpool terms. Australian has been neglected, but one sale of 100 tons of Burra is reported at 74*l.* for export to the East. In English there is a fair trade doing. No business of importance has transpired in tough or select, whilst the enquiry for tiles continues, and several parcels, for forward delivery, have been taken at 72*l.* to 72*l.* 10s. per ton. In sheets some good sales of 4 by 4 ft. are reported at 77*l.* per ton.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—At last copper seems to have settled down to a price at which buyers and sellers operate pretty freely, and we have to report large transactions in Chili bars, amounting in all, probably, to 1000 tons, at 66*l.* 10s. to 67*l.* per ton cash. The principal buyers have been the French consumers. One cargo of regulus is reported at 13s. 3d., but there are several sellers at this figure, and buyers now only offer 13s. The English smelters have accepted 77*l.* for India sheets, and a fair trade has been done at that figure. English raw copper and fine foreign continue neglected, excepting at low prices. Some Burra changed hands at 74*l.*, and Urmeneta ingot at 72*l.*

The **MINING SHARE MARKET** has been affected to some extent this week by a fall of 4*l.* per ton in tin. After the sale of Banca tin, upon which we remarked in our article of Oct. 9, a fear was generally entertained throughout Cornwall that the disappointing result of that sale would be made the pretext on the part of our smelters for putting down the price of tin ores in Cornwall; the present movement, therefore, has not taken us so much by surprise, though it may for a time have its influence upon tin mines. Those mostly affected on the market at present have been Great Wheal Vor and East Lovell, but the former is rallying again. Transactions to a moderate extent have also taken place in West Chiverton, Mary Ann, Wheal Seton, West Frances, West Maria and Fortescue, Marke Valley, Caldbeck Fells, Chiverton Moor, East Caradon, East Gunnislake, &c. The standard for copper ore has advanced 15s. per ton. West Frances, 44 to 46; we stated in our last that the particulars of the meeting held in Cornwall the day previously had not reached us, but we understood (in fact, it was generally circulated on the market) that the dividend was only 1*l.* per share. For some days previously shares had been quoted lower, and the report of a dividend of 1*l.* only, instead of the 1*l.* 10s. expected, had the effect of making them flatter; but, we are glad to say, that at the meeting the expected dividend of 1*l.* 10s. per share was declared. The tin sold realised 3988*l.* 4s. 2d., and a profit on the quarter of 1023*l.* 12s. 4d., out of which 641*l.* is charged for extra cost for new machinery, and a dividend of 768*l.* paid, leaving 47*l.* 12s. 2d. in hand. The points in operation at the mine are worth in the aggregate 167*l.* per fathom, and the 108, west of Bailey's shaft, has nearly reached the point where the 85 and 95 began to be productive. Caldbeck Fells, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 3*l.* to 4*l.*

Drake Walls have advanced to 17s. 19s.; at the meeting, the accounts showed a balance of 657*l.* 18s. 11d., and a dividend of 1s. per share was declared, leaving 17*l.* 18s. 11d. in hand; the tin sold during the quarter realised 3514*l.* 17s. 5d. In the accounts extra costs for new machinery and erections are charged, notwithstanding which the mine has made a good profit, and with a full supply of water the agents hope soon to increase the returns, and make larger profits. West Drake Walls, 6s. to 8s.; at the meeting, a call of 6d. per share was made; the balance in favour of the company was 275*l.* 15s. 2d. The prospects of the mine at the north lode are good, and the agent hopes at an early date to announce a good discovery west of the cross-course in the 40 fm. level. Chontales Gold, 15s. to 17s. 6*l.*; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 14; Ding Dong, 23 to 25; East Caradon, 5 to 5*l.* Bronfloyd, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; the accounts for the meeting, to be held on the 25th, show a profit on the quarter of 722*l.* 9s. 3d., and a net balance in hand (charging costs to end of July) of 1820*l.* 18s. 4d. The lead sales, including 60 tons sold on Sept. 28, realised 1747*l.* 15s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities gives balance as above, 1820*l.* 18s. 4d. Liabilities—August cost (since been paid), 258*l.* 14s. 6d.; royalty, 124*l.* 16s. 9d. East Gunnislake and South Bedford, 35s. to 40s.; East Lovell declined to 23*l.* 24*l.*, but leave off 24*l.* to 25*l.*. Great Laxey, 18 to 19; the report read at the meeting, which was fully referred to in last week's Journal, and at which the accounts were received and passed, was of a very satisfactory character, and states that the ends and sumps, both in the Deep Mine and in Dumbell's, are looking quite as well as they have been for years past, and in the 145 north a good discovery has been made; this is in whole ground, and it is impossible for the manager at present to estimate the increased value it gives to the mine.

Great North Laxey, 15s. to 20s.; Great Vor, 14*l.* to 15*l.*; Herodsfoot, 43 to 45; Hingston Down, 20s. to 25s.; Mining Association, 15s. to 20s.; New Lovell, 39s. to 41s.; North Crofty, 14*l.* to 24*l.*; North Treskerby, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; Providence Mines, 37 to 39; Redmoor, 15s. to 20s.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; South Condurrow, 35s. to 40s.; Spearman Moor, 18 to 20; Van Consols, 37 to 39; West Chiverton, 54 to 56; West Maria and Fortescue Consols, 29s. to 31s. Don Pedro, 4 to 4*l.*; the directors propose paying an interim dividend, on November 26, of 3s. 6d. per share, and which will enable them to carry forward 5255*l.* and the profit for September. West Seton, 180 to 185; Wheal Bassett, 50 to 55; Wheal Chiverton, 34 to 44; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13 to 14; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 to 5*l.*; Wheal Margaret, 12 to 13; Wheal Mary Ann, 17 to 18; Wheal Seton, 36 to 37. Marke Valley shares dropped on Thursday more than 1*l.* each, and leave off 6 to 6*l.*. At Penhalls meeting a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The profit on the quarter was 1360*l.*. Australian United, 34 to 34*l.*; Anglo-Australian, 4 to 4*l.* prem. These mines are receiving a good deal of attention in the market, and great interest will attach to the reports, due about Nov. 3, relating to the crushing at the former mine. The gold mines in this district of Victoria yielded profits in 1868 of 796,950*l.*, of which 572,640*l.* was from alluvial deposits, and 224,310*l.* from quartz crushing. East Seton, 34 to 44; the 27 east and west continues, we understand, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the 20 west has improved to 1*l.* ton per fm., and the prospects for cutting a good lode at Cartwright's shaft are considered very favourable. Great Rock, 7*l.* to 8*l.*. Devon Great Consols shares have been done to-day at 100; at this time last year they were dealt in at 420 to 430.

During the week the Market for Mining Shares, on the Stock Exchange, has continued dull, and business in some cases transacted at lower prices. Chontales shares remain flat; Frontino shares are quiet, and a good remittance is expected by the mail at the end of the month; the shares close firm, at 21s. to 23s.; Don Pedro shares are firm, at 34 to 34*l.* prem.; Port Phillip, 14*l.* to 14*l.*; St. John del Rey, 17 to 18; Pastarena, 1 to 1*l.*. Taquaril shares in demand, and close 3s. to 4s. prem.; the advices by this mail are considered satisfactory. General Brazilian, 3s. to 4s. prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 4*l.* dis. to par; Yudanmutana, 1*l.* to 1*l.*; Anglo-Australian shares have been well applied for, and are quoted 4*l.* prem. In British descriptions, Van shares are very firm, it being understood that the mine is still opening out well. The prospect of increased returns, and, consequently, of augmented dividends, have stimulated purchases. The new shaft, which is 190 fathoms from the old workings, shows every prospect of equaling at no very distant date the already developed portion, which will add greatly to the value of the mine. South Condurrow

shares have been enquired for, and the mine is reported to be looking better; Great Wheal Vor shares are flat, at 14½ to 14¾; East Lovell, 23½ to 24½; Marke Valley shares have also declined, on a dividend of 4s. being announced, against 5s. at the last meeting. Prince of Wales, 21s. to 23s.; West Chiverton, 55 to 56; Chiverton, 3½ to 4½; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 4; Mineral Bottom, 4 to 4½; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; East Seton, 3 9-16ths to 3 11-16ths; Seton, 36 to 38; East Caradon, 5½ to 5¾; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1¾; West Caradon, 8 to 9; Great Rock, 7½ to 8½.

The Reeth Consols, or GLEW CONSOLIDATED MINES, as the less explored portion is more properly called, are to be re-worked by an influential cost-book company, in 48 shares, of which Mr. Magniac, M.P., takes 4; Messrs. T. S. Bolitho and Sons, 3; Major Bickford, 2; and Messrs. Harvey and Co., 2; quarter shares having been applied for by many other persons. It is estimated that 12,000l. will test the property. The mines were suspended a few years since through the low price of tin, and the sets and materials were offered at 3900l., which, at a time of general depression, could not be obtained. Mr. T. Treweeke, jun., of Lelant, ultimately secured them for 1400l. in cash and 1000l. in paid-up shares; he has also secured the sett of some unexplored ground east of the GLEW Consols and Reeth Consols, in Trink Hill; it extends half a mile east on the run of the lodes, and is about half a mile wide. The property has been favourably reported upon by Capt. Peter Eddy, William Hollow, Richard Martin, John Daw, Thomas Julian, Arundel Anthony, J. Vivian and Son, John Nancarrow, Thomas Michell, and others, and the most confident anticipations of success are entertained.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2719 tons of ore were sold, at 10,295l. 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 103l. 1s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 3l. 16s.; quantity of fine copper, 172 tons 10 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Sept. 23	3508	103l. 10 s.	6½	3 15 6	12s. 0d.	60 2 0
30	2822	94 16 0	8	4 16 6	12 1	60 6 0
Oct. 7	2188	96 16 0	7½	4 5 0	11 9	58 16 0
14	1031	99 14 0	6½	3 15 0	11 6	57 10 0
21	2719	103 1 0	6½	3 16 0	11 11	59 14 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard has been about stationary.

The Standards of Tin Ore and Prices of Metal were reduced on October 16, and are now as follows:—Ore: Common, 112s. per cwt.; superior common, 113s.; fine, 116s.; superior fine, 119s.—Metal: Common, 123s.; refined, 130s.

At West Wheal Frances meeting, on Oct. 14, the accounts for the three months ending July showed (after payment of 641l. extra cost for new machinery) a credit balance of 772l. 2s. 3d. The profit on the three months' working was 1027l. 12s. 4d. A dividend of 768l. (1l. 10s. per share) was declared, and 4l. 12s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Thomas, Craze, and Rabbling reported that the mine is now in full order of working. They are sinking the new shaft as rapidly as possible, when completed will give much greater facilities for drawing stuff. They are also looking forward with great interest to the results in driving the 108 west, which will prove whether the lode driven through in the 55 and 56 fathom levels is continuing productive in depth, and which will materially affect the future success and permanency of the mine. In addition to the extra cost for new machinery charged in the accounts to-day, the new shaft is costing about 70l. per month, or 200l. per quarter, which is included in the labour cost.

At Spear Moor Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending August showed a credit balance of 255l. 15s. A dividend of 242l. (1l. per share) was declared, and 13l. 15s. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. Bennetts and Ellis reported that they will get the flat-rod shaft communicated to the 120 with all speed. When this is effected they will be able to take away the tin ground which is laid open at that level to good advantage. They expect their future sales of tin will be about the usual quantity, which they consider will be sufficient to pay the whole cost of the mine, and leave a good profit to the adventurers.

At the Penhalls Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Goslett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1460l. 7s. 11d. The profit upon the three months' operations was 1960l. 7s. 5d. A dividend of 1250l. (5s. per share) was declared, leaving 210l. 7s. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Oct. 14, the accounts for three months ending August showed a credit balance of 657l. 18s. 11d. A dividend of 1s. per share was declared, and 17l. 18s. 11d. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. Thomas Gregory says—“From the foregoing remarks it will, I trust, be satisfactory to the shareholders to notice the new machinery and erections have been pushed forward during the past quarter, and the cost of which is included in the foregoing accounts, and that the mine is again being brought into a sound and profitable position; and with a full supply of surface water, which I trust we shall have before long, we shall be able to draw, stamp, and dress an increased quantity of tinstuff, which will increase the sales and profits with the present good price of tin.”

At Tygwyn Mines meeting, on Oct. 13 (Mr. Palgrave in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending August showed a credit balance of 657l. 18s. 11d. The amount expended in mine cost has been 317l. 4s. 1d., for purchase of mine soil, has been paid, and 160l. has been charged for the 25l. call on the six free shares to vendor. Capt. William Michell, jun., reported upon the various points of operation. It appears that the ore made in the shaft west at 3 fms. deep, and there is 8 tons at surface—so that it has really produced 1 ton per fathom in sinking the shaft. The cost, 317l. 4s. 1d., includes water-wheel and pit-work, also the water-course and the other drivages, and there is now a large quantity of lead at the east of the shaft, very shallow, which can be got at a low tribute. There are two other parallel lodes in the sett not worked upon—the Dolven lode and the Bodcolli lode—and also a strong east and west lode; all these can be reached by cross-cuts from the shaft. The agent of the Dolven Mine seems to have a very inaccurate plan of the ground on the run of the Tygwyn lode, as he has been hoping to cut it for some time; but, if the plan of the run is correct, he may be sometime yet, unless he alters the direction of the cross-cut. The shareholders are anxiously waiting to see the result of the 13 fm. level, which is confidently expected to open a good mine. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons stated at the meeting that at Tygwyn the lode is very powerful and well-defined, and it contained ore almost up to the very surface of the ground.

At Bronfloyd Mining Company meeting, on Monday, the accounts will show a net available balance of 1820l. 18s. 4d. The usual dividend of 20 per cent. will, in all probability, be increased to one of 25 per cent. The mine is looking well, as will be seen by the agent's report, in our usual columns. Owing to the facilities of investment afforded by the late subdivision of shares (from 1000 of 10l. to 12,000 of 2s.), the members of the company have, during the past quarter, increased from 26 to upwards of 150.

At Great Roynton special meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Crofts in the chair), Messrs. Robert Norfolk, sen., and James Murray, were elected on the committee, making that body to consist of five shareholders. The committee were then empowered by the meeting to purchase a steam-engine, and to arrange for the payment. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. The mine is looking very well, and the erection of the engine will be proceeded with forthwith, when, from the value of the lodes discovered and the splendid indications, great returns are anticipated.

At West Drake Walls Mine meeting a call of 6d. per share was made. At North Pool Mine meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 1026l. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At the Cuddra Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. S. Sutton in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending August last showed a cash balance of 168l. 8s. 8d., and liabilities in excess of 236l. 9s. 10d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Hemerdon United Mines meeting, on Oct. 2 (Mr. John Arnold in the chair), it was resolved to commence operations immediately. The mine is to be worked on the cost-book system, and are divided into 1000 shares, and a call has been made of 1l. per share. Captain William Edwards was appointed manager, and Mr. J. Arnold, purser. Some years ago these mines were worked, and large quantities of tin brought to the surface from a very shallow depth. Some rich tin ground has already been met with, and the prospects of these mines are very great, as levels can be driven into the hill on the course of the lodes, draining them without the aid of machinery for pumping, and giving 60 to 70 fathoms of work as it approaches the granite hill.

At Stray Park meeting, on Oct. 14, a loss was shown on the three months' working of 486l. The debit balance was 486l. A call of 10s. per share was made. When tin was at a very low price, it was said they had an immense quantity of low-produce tinstuff which would pay if the metal were at a fair price. With tin at 120l. per ton, surely now would be the time to bring the stuff to market, and thus relieve the adventurers as far as possible of continued calls. The agents state they have now 80 men underground, and that their loss at the next meeting will be little, if any.

At the Australian Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, on Wednesday (Lieut.-Col. Palmer in the chair), convened for the purpose of considering the report of the directors with reference to reducing the liability or the shares of the company, a resolution was passed to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting it was not considered prudent to make any alteration. Details appear in another column.

At Dolven Lead Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the accounts will show a cash balance in hand of 1069l. 5s. 1d. The company is driving an adit level into the Dolven Mountain, on the course of the south one of two lodes, which is supposed, from its run of 30° north of east, to intersect, in the course of a few fathoms, the great Frongoch lode, having a bearing of 16° south of east. The agent (Capt. Davis) thinks that the point of intersection is about 9 feet only in advance, and this is corroborated in the main by the dialling of the Bronfloyd agent; but Mr. Absalom Francis, M.E., whose able letters in this Journal “On the Junctions and Influence of Lodes,” having, on a like dialling on October 6, put the junction nearly 20 fathoms in advance of the then present end of adit, the company have started a cross-cut due north, which will settle the question in a very little time. The trial is a fine one, upon one of the most productive lodes in the county, and the probabilities of its success are much

enhanced by the valuable discovery lately made by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons at the Tygwyn Mine, the shaft of which is sunk on the same lode, at less than 100 yards west of the Dolven adit.

At Llywernog Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the accounts will show a balance in hand of 148l. 3s. 10d. Owing to the improved character of the mine in the 62 and 40 fm. levels, no call is expected to be necessary. The report for the meeting is in the usual summary of Mining Reports.

COAL MARKET.—The cold, stormy weather throughout the week produced a very active demand for house coals, and we quote an advance in prices of 1s. 6d. per ton. Hartley's steady, and without change in value. In the week 105 ships came forward, and only two cargoes remained over. Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; East Hartlepool, 20s.; Haswell Wallsend, 20s.; Lambton Wallsend, 20s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s.; New Belmont Wallsend, 18s. 6d.: 40 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in September was 909,909 tons, against 884,096 tons in the corresponding month of 1868, showing an increase of 25,813 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 465,226 tons; Yorkshire, 35,800 tons; London, 3894 tons; Liverpool, 63,515 tons; Severn Ports, 270,191 tons; and Scotch Ports, 71,483 tons. The increase was—Northern Ports, 37,449 tons; Yorkshire, 4325 tons; Liverpool, 7155 tons; Severn Ports, 3291 tons. The decrease was—London, 871 tons; Scotch Ports, 25,536 tons. Total, Jan. to Sept., 7,302,038 tons; Jan. to Sept., 1868, 7,658,975 tons: decrease, 356,937 tons.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the “notes issued” of 274,575l., which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the “coin and bullion” on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the “other deposits” of 307,317l.; and in the “seven day and other bills” of 25,078l.; together, 332,395l.; an increase in the “Government deposits” of 60,238l.; and in the “rest” of 25,913l.; together, 86,151l.;—246,244l.; and deducting therefrom 27,917l., the decrease in the “other securities,” there remains a total decrease in the reserve of 18,327l.

A petition for winding-up the New Westminster Mining Company (Limited) is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on the next petition day.

IF ANTONIO CACCIUTTOLO, son of Domenico Cacciuttollo, of Corfu, born at Palermo about 1812, is still alive, his relative, GIOVANNI GUIDA, DESIRES TO HEAR FROM HIM. Address, Signor ZUPPELLI, Falmouth.

GOLD MINE.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A VALUABLE GOLD QUARTZ MINING PROPERTY, IN A BRITISH COLONY, WILL DISPOSE OF AN INTEREST IN IT, IN CONSIDERATION OF A SMALL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO DEVELOPE IT. Several gold-bearing lodes already found on it. Apply, by letter, to “Colonist,” care of the Editor, MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, for many years practically engaged in Mining, Smelting, &c., SEEKS AN APPOINTMENT AS MANAGER OF MINES OR METALLURGICAL WORKS. Is also well versed in assaying, analysis, and the wet process for the extraction of copper. Speaks French. Apply, by letter, to “M. E.,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

THE ADVERTISER holds a VALUABLE TRACT OF MINERAL LAND, including MINES containing SEVENTY PER CENT. COPPER, and TEN PER CENT. GOLD. He wishes to MEET with RESPECTABLE PARTIES TO FORM A COMPANY. The property is situated near a sea port, and a railway is just being completed in the district. For particulars, address, “South America,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO MINING INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS.

OWING TO THE PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED RISE OF TIN, the ADVERTISER can, with every confidence, recommend THREE MINES, the SHARES of which are almost SURE to ADVANCE ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. Those who have been unfortunate will find this information valuable if acted upon at once. Terms, 7½ per cent. out of profits. Address—“B. X. X.,” MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CONISTON COPPER MINES, LANCASHIRE.

WANTED, for these Mines, a PURSER, who will also have to perform the duties of CLERK of the Mines. None need apply but those who are thoroughly acquainted with mining accounts on the Cost-book System. Applications, stating age, previous employment, and salary expected, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Manager at the Mines, on or before the 26th inst.—Oct. 8, 1869.

WANTED, some one to JOIN in the MINING JOURNAL, stamped copy, to be posted to the Advertiser on Saturday. Address, “Sigma,” Post Office, Howden.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS WATER-WHEEL. Must be perfect, of the best make, and not less than 35 feet diameter—a 40 feet wheel preferred. Price and full particulars must be addressed to Mr. J. KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, Tremadoc, North Wales.

WANTED, a good SECONDHAND BALANCE BOB, complete, suitable to an 8 in. cylinder engine, 32 feet beam, and 8 feet stroke in the shaft. Delivered at Mostyn Quay, on the River Dee, or at Mostyn Station, by rail. Full particulars, as to dimensions and price, to be sent to Capt. LEAN, Trelogan Mine, Holywell, on or before the 1st November next. The bob, &c., subject to examination before purchase. October 20, 1869.

A CERTAIN FORTUNE.—PARTNERSHIP OPTIONAL.—FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, at 10 per cent., on good security for two years, WANTED TO ASSIST TO COMPLETE THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIVE ADDITIONAL QUARRIES on one of the most VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTIES IN MERIONETH, held by long lease on liberal terms. The lender will have the option, after being paid the principal and interest, to secure one fourth share of the profits for 73 years, guaranteed to amount to £3000 a year. Apply to “Q. E. D.,” care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, a small SPELTER WORKS, established more than twenty years; very eligibly situated, and in full work. Address letters to “A. B.,” J. D. Jee, Esq., 12, Cases-street, Liverpool.

FIRE-CLAY OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. Has been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS, and STANDS THE HEAT equal to, if not better than, ANY CLAY YET DISCOVERED. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN SHALLCROSS, Duke-street, Leek, Staffordshire.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, the MINE of COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Mawley, Cledbury Mortimer, Salop.

SEVERAL VALUABLE COLLIERIES TO BE LET in various parts of the kingdom.—For particulars thereof, apply to Mr. HENRY BECKETT, F.G.S., Consulting Mining Engineer, Wolverhampton.

FOR SALE, a BLOWING ENGINE, by MURDOCH and AITKIN, Glasgow. Diameter of steam cylinder, 5¼ inches; ditto of blowing cylinder, 10 inches; 10 feet stroke; blows 23,000 feet of air per minute. In splendid order. Apply to EASTON, HARRISON, and Co., Dundym, Coatbridge.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE.—LEAD, COPPER, BLENDE, and IRON. The Mining Laws of Prussia give with the concession to work, an absolute right of property in the mine for ever, subject only to a royalty of 2 per cent. Apply to Mr. YOUNGHUSBAN, 6¼, Wilhelm Strasse, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—The DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED IN AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyllife, Plynlimmon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwmystwith, Cefn Brynno, and other mines), can be obtained (price 1s.) on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders. For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 29th October inst., at One o'clock P. M., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, the balance-sheet, and statement of accounts, for the election of directors and auditors, and for transacting the ordinary business of the company. By order of the Board, JAMES WRIGHT, Secretary.

New Quebrada Company's Office, 12, Copthall-court, 1st October, 1869.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRON WORKS COMPANY.—(PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS-UND HUTTEN-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.)

GENERAL MEETING.

The regular YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with par. 26 of our Statutes, will be HELD, on MONDAY, the 15th November of this year, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the offices of our company, No. 34, Königsallee, Düsseldorf, when the shareholders are requested to attend personally, or have themselves represented by proxy.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Report of the direction upon the business operations of the past year, ended the 30th of June last, their results, and the general position of the affairs of the company.

Referring to par. 25 of our Statutes, the shareholders who wish to exercise their right of voting are requested to deposit their shares or receipts (Quittungen) at least eight days before the general meeting, at our office, No. 34, Königsallee, Düsseldorf; in London, at the office of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Twells, No. 54, Lombard-street; in Dublin, at the Bank of Ireland; or in Cork, at the Cork Steam Ship Company's office, in exchange for certificates of deposit, and to leave them so deposited during the holding of the general meeting; as also, in the event of a representation by proxy, to have the proxy papers presented at our office here, for examination by the direction, at latest twenty-four hours before the general meeting. THE DIRECTION, Düsseldorf, October 20th, 1869.

FIRST SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON MINING AND GENERAL AGENCY, established for the purpose of placing none but WELL CONSIDERED AND BONA FIDE AUSTRALIAN MINING PROPERTIES upon the English market.

Authority has been received by the Australian mail to issue FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in the WINTER'S FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED LIABILITY), one of the soundest undertakings ever offered to the English public.

A large portion of this present issue of shares is already subscribed for. The mine adjoining on the east has paid its shareholders, between May 1 and July 10 of this year (two months about), £25,000 in dividends, or a total of £60,000 in less than six years.

Another mine immediately to the north has paid its entire capital back twice over during the eight months ending July last.

Plans, forms of application, &c., together with the fullest particulars, to be had on application to—

THOMAS DICKER,

Resident Agent in London, formerly Editor

and Proprietor of Dicker's Mining Record, Melbourne.

Offices, 4, Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C., Oct. 11, 1869.

M. R. J. G. WILLIAMS, LAND VALUER, ESTATE AGENT, AND MINE BROKER, GLOUCESTER HALL, NEAR ABERYSTWTH.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 12, CHAPEL WALKS, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the “Liverpool Mining Circular,” containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

M. R. THOMAS THOMAS, ASSAYER &c., COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, GRAY'S INN ROAD, AND MITRE STREET, LONDON.

PHYSICIAN.....DR. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. THOMAS ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

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Address—**MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON, ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY, (Patent Piston) SWANSEA.**

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 14—Whitwell	40	£12 0 0	A. Eytan.
15—Llanerchyrour	75	13 5 0	Panther Company.
16—Isle of Man	50	25 7 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
—ditto	50	25 7 0	R. Michell and Son.
20—Wheal Trelawny	59	23 12 6	Burby Port Company.
21—Wheal Mary Ann	68	23 3 0	Sheldons, Bash, & Co.
22—Trewetha	23½	21 7 6	Trefry's Trustees.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 13—Trellogan	150	£4 5 6	Dillwyn and Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
Oct. 16—Penhalls	12 8 3 20	£74 10 0	£ 927 5 2—Daubuz.

COPPER ORES.				
Sampled Oct. 6, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Oct. 21.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.
Devon Great Consols, 144	£5 12 6	East Caradon	.....
ditto	5 6 6	Gawton	.....
ditto	5 4 6	ditto	.....
ditto	6 3 6	ditto	.....
ditto	2 11 0	ditto	.....
ditto	1 8 6	Kelly Bray	.....
ditto	5 12 0	ditto	.....
ditto	1 1 0	ditto	.....
ditto	3 3 0	Gonamena	.....
ditto	2 10 0	ditto	.....
ditto	1 10 0	ditto	.....
ditto	1 10 0	Prince of Wales	.....
ditto	2 11 6	ditto	.....
ditto	2 15 6	ditto	.....
ditto	5 8 6	New Pembroke	.....
ditto	3 14 6	Wheal Russell	.....
ditto	5 4 2	Belstone	.....
ditto	5 18 0	ditto	.....
ditto	1 16 0	Falmouth & Sperrys	.....
East Caradon	4 13 6	Collacombe	.....
ditto	4 18 6	ditto	.....

TOTAL PRODUCE.				
Devon Great Con. 1352	.....	£5121 13 6	Prince of Wales	.....
Marke Valley	.....	1796 9 0	New Pembroke	.....
East Caradon	.....	816 2 6	Wheal Russell	.....
Gawton	.....	517 10 0	Belstone	.....
Kelly Bray	.....	343 12 6	Falmouth, &c.	.....
Gonamena	.....	433 2 6	Collacombe	.....

Average standard.....£103 1 0 | Average produce.....£3 16 0
Quantity of ore.....2719 tons | Quantity of fine copper.....172 tons 10 cwt.
Amount of money.....£10,295 18s. 4d.
LAST SALE.—Average standard.....£ 99 14 0—Average produce.....6½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £103 17 0—Produce, 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
Names.	Tons.	Amount.	
Vivian and Sons	404	£1281	15 6
Freeman and Co.	327	1245	19 6
Grenfell and Sons	363	873	7 6
Sims, Williams, and Co.	363	1075	10 0
Williams, Foster, & Co.	556	2786	9 2
Maston and Elkington	327	1165	9 2
Bankart and Sons	327	1225	3 6
Copper Miners' Company	234	901	4 3
Charles Lambert	222	557	9 4

New edition. Now ready, in fcp. 8vo., price 7s. 6d.
COLLIERIES AND COLLIERS:
 A HANDBOOK of the LAW and LEADING CASES RELATING THERETO
 By JOHN COKE FOWLER, Esq., of the Inner Temple,
 Barrister-at-Law, and Stipendiary Magistrate for the district of Merthyr
 Tydvil and Aberdare.
 Second edition, revised and enlarged.
 London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED MINES.—Agreeably with the new Statutory Law Amendment Act, where is the proper place to keep the books, papers, and documents belonging to the company?—SHAREHOLDER.—[The books of a company, whether under the Statutes or Joint-Stock Acts, should be kept at the principal office of the company, which would not necessarily be on the mine. See Supplement to the Mining Journal of Feb. 27.]

LAGUNA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—In reply to a Shareholder's query, in last week's Journal.—Every shareholder knows the address of the office of this company, and that all information can be obtained there at any time.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—To avoid the necessity of frequent application we may state our charge for general advertisements is—four lines and under, 4s. 1 per line afterwards, 8d. Average, twelve words per line.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

TRADES UNIONS, AND INDUSTRIES ON THE CONTINENT.

The Appendix to the eleventh, and final, Report of the Trades Union Commission, which has been recently issued, contains several valuable and interesting reports sent to the Foreign Office by Her Majesty's Ministers in Europe, at the request of the Foreign Secretary, respecting the progress of European industry and production, co-operative societies, Trades Unions, &c. It appears that in Belgium there are no Trades Unions, the law up to a comparatively recent period having prohibited coalitions between workmen, with a view to increase wages, under a penalty of one to three months' imprisonment. That law, however, has been repealed, and penalties only are imposed against attempts to fetter or control the liberty of others by means of intimidation or actual violence. There are, as in France, Councils of Prud'hommes, which work very well. In general there is no antagonism between masters and workmen, strikes being very rare, except in the mining districts. It is stated that, although Belgium from her size can hardly be looked upon as a formidable competitor to England, "yet the fact that she is a rival, and that she turns to account the comparative advantages she enjoys from the persevering and economical character of her labour resources, is not to be disregarded, for as circumstances may arise which may cripple the operations of the British manufacturer she will not be backward in taking advantage of them to the benefit of her own industry; and when once known, and enabled to obtain a footing in foreign markets, she is not likely to be superseded." That position she has already obtained with regard to iron and machinery, parts of the latter, difficult to make in Belgium, being admitted free of duty from England.

Combinations to influence the rate of wages are not now illegal in France, unless when accompanied by intimidation or violence; but meetings cannot be held without the sanction of the Prefecture of Police. Scarcely a trade in France during the last three or four years but which the members of it have not combined for increasing the rate of wages and diminishing the hours of labour, and their efforts have been generally successful. In the mines and forges at Le Creusot, under the direction of Messrs. SCHNEIDER and Co., where about 10,000 persons are employed, there has been a large advance in wages during the past 10 years. There are a large number of co-operative societies in all the principal towns of France, one of the most notable being that of the foundry of M. GODIN-LEMAIRE, at Guise, which is on a similar plan to that of the Messrs. BRIGGS and SON, of the Methley and Whitwood Collieries. In 1859 the proprietor constructed, at a cost of 80,000 francs, a large house, containing 250 separate lodgings, which he let to his workmen at a rate of 3 per cent. on the capital. The value of the property was divided into shares of 25 francs, purchasable by the inmates, so as to associate the whole body of workmen with the original proprietor. The same course was adopted with the foundry itself, the efforts of the workmen being thus stimulated by the hope of becoming co-proprietors.

In the States of the Zollverein Trades Unions are unknown, being illegal, but there are benefit societies, under the control of the State. In Prussia, in particular, there are journeymen relief funds, the raising of the funds being of a compulsory character. The State calls those societies into existence where they are not established, and compels the workmen, for whose relief they are founded, to subscribe to them, but compels the employers of those workmen to double the amount contributed by the latter. It may be said, however, that by the repeal of several of the clauses in the Industrial Code of 1845, which came into operation about two years ago, greater liberty is given to the workmen generally, so far as regards combining for certain objects. Co-operative associations flourish in Germany, the object being to bring together the owner of capital, the employer of capital, and the immediate producer; or by bringing together the capitalist and the producer, the latter getting the profit on capital, being only required to pay the interest. The leading principles of the societies are minimum of risk, with maximum of responsibility. In the Zollverein there were two years ago 498 credit and loan associations, with 170,000 members. The amount of money advanced in 1865 was 67,569,903 thalers, or in round numbers about 10,000,000.

In Russia no combinations of workmen exist for the purpose of regulating the price of labour employed for mining or manufacturing purposes, and the same may be said with regard to the Netherlands. In Denmark associations of workmen are formed, the sole object of which is to raise funds for the relief of sick and infirm members, and for the payment of the burial expenses of those who die, but strikes for higher wages are of very unusual occurrence. Strikes are contrary to law in Austria, and are immediately put to a stop by the police, the ringleaders being liable to imprisonment for a term of from eight days to three months. There was an attempt at a strike a couple of years ago in the neighbourhood of Brunn for an increase of wages, when two of the ringleaders were arrested.

There are several trade societies in Italy, mostly for the relief of the members in sickness, &c. Strikes, however, have taken place on several occasions, but have generally ended in a compromise. The Society of Compositors of Florence appears to be most closely assimilated to the Trades Unions of England, as there is a fixed payment of wages, whilst the members are bound to leave any establishment where a lower rate is adopted. The penal code of Italy enacts that any combination among employers to compel their workmen to accept a reduction of wages, or to receive commodities in whole or part payment, if such should be followed by some overt act in execution of it, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one month, and a fine of not less than 100 or more than 3000 francs. Every combination amongst workmen for the purpose of suspending or impeding work, or increasing its cost without reasonable cause, shall be punished with three months imprisonment whenever it has begun to be carried into effect. In both instances promoters are liable to six months imprisonment. In very few of the societies are politics excluded from consideration, and many of them are avowedly for political more than for any other purpose. One of the most important strikes took place in 1864, by the woollen weavers of Biella,

in Piedmont, for an increase of wages. Troops were sent to maintain order, and assistance promised from England and France not being forthcoming, the men gave way. There are several co-operative societies in various parts of Italy, which work in a satisfactory manner, many of them being connected with trade societies. In Lombardy the system of Trades Unions and co-operative societies has been in actual operation for upwards of 65 years, the oldest being the Tipografico, of Milan, which in 1863 obtained the first prize of 3000 francs, given by the Savings Bank of Milan to the society which should by a precise and clear statement of administration and working be considered to have attained the object for which it had been established.

Mr. JERNINGHAM, Ambassador at Stockholm, in writing to the Foreign Secretary, laconically says—"With regard to coalitions and strikes, your lordship will observe that those particular emblems of civilisation have not yet appeared in this country. There are also no Trades Unions in Switzerland, the comparative sparseness of the population rendering the combination of masses difficult; but there is a very good understanding existing between employers and employed, owing to the self-relying independence, untiring industry, and strong common sense which characterises the Swiss workman, and which cause him to look with suspicion on those who would in any way impede his liberty of action."

It will thus be seen that in no part of Europe are Trades Unions conducted on the same principles as they are in England; and although so recently as Oct. 8 a number of miners were killed at Aubin, France, who had struck, yet such instances are of an isolated and exceptional character on the Continent, where masters and men appear to work together amicably. A mutual desire to make concessions where the justice and necessity for them are apparent prevent collisions, such as we frequently have in England, and which in nearly all instances are alike injurious to masters and workmen.

WEIGHING COAL.

From "time immemorial" it has been the practice in South Staffordshire to calculate the weight of the coal sold from the pits by its measurement in the boats. The gauge-stick did the office of the weighing machine, but usually it was taken for granted that a boat would carry a specified quantity—it might be 22 or 24 tons, or sometimes 26 tons. Here was a splendid opportunity for a little over-reaching. The opportunity was not lost. Devices became numerous, and as ingenious as numerous, to make the worse appear the better reason, by making the larger appear the smaller boat. Soon, however, the device was found out, and in a time of active demand at the collieries the excessive-weight boats stood very little chance of being filled; they might be got up to the colliery wharf, but they were almost invariably sighted and sent back, with instructions for their captains to take them elsewhere. So soon as languor again palled the market the big boats reappeared upon the canals, and rather than have nothing to do the colliery people would fill them; yet, as they did so, they knew well that the customer was taking away from four to half a dozen and ten tons more than he professed his boat carried, and to that extent more, likewise, than the quantity for which he paid.

This was a state of things possible simply where almost the only available highway from the collieries to the furnaces, the mills and forges, and the other chief consuming spots was the canal; and where, further, the practice of indexing boats, prevalent in most other districts, was not practised. If a boat should be correctly indexed, then it would not be very easy to make it carry away much more than its legitimate load. Under certain conditions of questionable reputation there are exceptions to this, and they are set forth in the words of an ironmaster, which we give below; but we hardly think the exceptions would be such as to make indexing other than powerfully operative in the right direction in South Staffordshire.

We all know that where the chief road from the collieries to the iron works is the railway, the only really correct system is generally adopted. The coal is weighed, alike at the pits and at the mills and forges. If this could be done with equal facility in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, to weigh the coal would be a much better method than to estimate its quantity by indexed boats. In these latter districts, however, the collieries and iron works have been laid down without reference to railway conveniences. To adopt the weighing system throughout would, therefore, entail considerable cost, especially at the iron works; and at the manufactories, where there is the next largest consumption, the inconvenience would be hardly less, if the consumers should not be content to receive the weights of the collieries as for granted. Nevertheless, the chief agent of the nobleman who owns nearly all the Thick coal in the Dudley district proper has determined to adopt the weighing plan; and he does so in the full belief that it will not seriously impede his customers, but, on the contrary, will aid them in working those changes in the carrying on of their trade which are so desirable, if not indeed necessary, now that iron-making is no longer regulated by the rule of thumb. Mr. SMITH's appliances at the Dudley collieries are an exception to the rule applying to South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire generally; and, therefore, so far as the colliery proprietors are concerned, the Earl of DUDLEY might be able to carry out the desirable change, whilst his neighbours, in the face of the views of some of their customers, would find difficulty in pursuing a like course. They are desirous of promoting a less irregular method of doing business than has hitherto obtained; but, for the reasons just set forth, they cannot go the whole length which Mr. SMITH has gone.

A medium course has, therefore, been determined upon by the proprietors in the locality in which, next to Dudley, there is most Thick coal. Called together by Mr. SMITH, who acts for the Earl of DUDLEY on that side of the Netherton tunnel, they met last Friday at Dudley Port, and, after discussing the matter in its chief bearings, resolved upon this series of resolutions:—

1.—That in the opinion of this meeting all boats trading on the canal should be indexed.

2.—That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen—Mr. MICHAEL GRAZEBROOK, Mr. W. JONES, Mr. R. BAGNALL, Mr. E. T. WRIGHT, and Mr. SMITH, be requested to wait upon the committee of the Birmingham Canal Company, at their next meeting, to solicit their co-operation in carrying out the above proposition.

3.—That the above committee be requested to seek the co-operation of the coalmasters on the west of Dudley, and of the Wolverhampton district.

It is hardly to be anticipated that the Canal Company will decline to co-operate with this committee, their tolls depending upon the weights carried, and not upon the number of boats run. If they should not undertake the responsibility of indexing, then it would be easy for the colliery owners to determine upon some other authority, and to resolve that they will not load boats indexed by other than such authority. The practice upon the North Staffordshire Canal is for an unindexed boat to be allowed to pass the first time that it appears, but if it should come a second time, then it is detained and indexed, and its owner charged with the cost. It is open to question whether on the Birmingham and the Worcestershire canals such regulations could be enforced, if boatowners resisted them, but if they could not, then the colliery proprietors have the remedy in their own hands. We have already stated it; they can refuse to load boats, whether unindexed, or unofficially indexed.

There is another difference between the Earl of DUDLEY's plan and that of the colliery proprietors in the Tipton basin. The former contemplates not only weighing coal over the machine, but also the adoption of short weight. The latter does not propose to depart from the prevailing custom of long weight regulating all colliery transactions, even as they apply in South Staffordshire to all iron works' materials, and to all labour done by weight about the iron works.

The colliery proprietors of the Birmingham district have our best wishes for success in their endeavours to bring about a condition of affairs which shall ultimately work good, not alone for themselves, but also for their district in every way. Honest traders will be encouraged, overreaching will be discontinued, waste will be checked, and it will soon, we hope, be no longer possible for negligence in one department of an iron works to be recouped by a saving in fuel-cost, through the instrumentality of boats of unfair sizes, than it shall be possible through the same instrumentality for a certain class of ironmakers to undersell men who are less unconcerned as to the methods by which they make both sides of their accounts balance. If the practice could be adopted weighing over the machine would beyond doubt be the most satisfactory. We have sketched some of the hindrance in its way. Here, however, the views entertained

by the leading member of an extensive colliery and iron-making firm in one of the localities mentioned in the third resolution adopted by the colliery owners who met on Friday. In a letter written to us on the day after that meeting, he says:—

"To have all boats on the canal indexed will not meet the point. The indexing of a boat means placing fixed gauges on each side of the boat, and at each end. The boat is then loaded with dead weights, and for every ton put on the boat the sinking of the boat in the water is indexed on the fixed gauge. But even then weighing by that gauge is a very uncertain and clumsy thing, and liable to great abuses, because the man who takes the depths indexed on the loaded boats stands upon the boat whilst doing it. If he is a clever man, and wishes to make the weight appear heavier than it really is, he so places his body as to sink each particular gauge lower than it should fairly sink. If he wishes to make the boat lighter than it really is, he takes the gauges with greater rapidity, and tilts the boat, if he can, a little over on the off side. It is also impossible to take the gauges when the water is rough, as it frequently is in parts of the canal in windy weather. They soon get disfigured and displaced, and, in addition, the taking of these gauges at the various stops will be a very great hindrance to the traffic, especially on so busy a canal as that permeating this district. If the index is placed in the boats it will necessitate in almost all cases double passes on the canal, to enable the traffic to be got through at all. The system was tried once, but it was found to be impossible to continue it when the traffic increased to much less than its present proportions. It would be just like a railway company issuing a notice that they intended to weigh every truck load of goods separately on the main line as they passed through each station. The true and only remedy is to sell coal at all times only by statute machine weight, and to weigh it, as the Earl of DUDLEY is doing, before it is loaded into the boat. This would prevent all abuses, and would be a great boon to the district, and inaugurate that system of precision so much required. If the committee are really anxious to have boats on the canal indexed, there is no occasion for them to go to the canal company. All they need do is to enter into an engagement with one another to load no boat that is not indexed. But they would find this no remedy. The only plan is that adopted by the Earl of DUDLEY, and all others will merely create dissatisfaction and annoyance, without producing any real practical result to the advantage of anybody."

As the expression upon paper of any honest views on a subject of so paramount importance to the interests of the coal and iron trades of the South Staffordshire basin must have a beneficial tendency, the correspondence columns of the *Mining Journal* are open to ironmasters and colliery proprietors who hold different sentiments to those of their confreres who has now communicated with us.

THE SEVERN TUNNEL SCHEME.

As the representative Journal of the coal and iron trades, we have upon all occasions given our cordial and strenuous support to those railway schemes calculated to facilitate the carriage of minerals, and thus to more fully develop the inexhaustible supply of coal which lies within our reach. That some of our collieries—conspicuously those of the South Wales district—are as yet but in their infancy, and are capable of almost unbounded expansion, no person conversant with the question will venture to deny. The great desideratum is more direct easy-gradient railway communication, affording ample outlets for the large mineral traffic which would spring up did such facilities exist. To speak comparatively, having regard to the vast extent of the South Wales coal field, there is only one proper and convenient outlet for its production—Cardiff. We are quite aware that Newport, Swansea, Neath, Britonferry, Llanelly, and other South Wales ports have access to the Aberdare and Merthyr coal basin and other districts, but their communication is circuitous and hampered, and the trade restricted by branch lines and various impediments. For years past no additional important outlets have been opened up for the priceless products of the South Wales district; and, as a natural sequence, the coal trade has not been in that healthy state nor received that expansion which colliery proprietors have a right to expect for the vast outlay incurred in the prosecution of their commercially hazardous enterprise. We believe the scheme which is now once more brought prominently forward, and known as the Severn Tunnel scheme, would, in a great measure at least, provide the desideratum required, and for this reason we have alluded to the subject on a former occasion, trusting that the railway companies most deeply interested and the commercial public generally will afford the measure that cordial support and active assistance which will enable the promoters to successfully prosecute the scheme during the ensuing session of Parliament.

There are two plans before the public, but both have the same object in view—the opening up of the metropolis and the West of England to the South Wales coal fields. The first scheme, that of Mr. FULTON, C.E., proposes a high level bridge over the Severn and a railway to Wootton Bassett, whereby the journey to London would be lessened by about 25 miles. The other plan, that of Mr. RICHARDSON, C.E., is for a tunnel under the Severn, near the present ferry, connecting the Bristol and South Wales Union line with the South Wales line of the Great Western. The latter plan has many points to recommend it, and primarily, perhaps, that of cost. It will save some 14 or 16 miles in the distance to London, some 50 or 60 miles between the western ports of England, avoid many inclines, and the whole estimated to be carried out for 750,000. Such, in brief, are the main features of the two schemes, and both have their supporters. But whilst such is the case, could not some steps be adopted by which the claims of both undertakings could be fairly and dispassionately discussed by the engineering and mining world; and, the superior merits of either decided, that then the whole support of the commercial public given thereto in its transit through Parliamentary committee. We are afraid that the claims of both schemes being continually kept before the public, difference of opinion will widen and increase, and between both stools the object in view by all parties fall to the ground, and the colliery proprietors of the South Wales district lose that great increase of trade which would be so acceptable, and the inhabitants of the metropolis, and the shippers and merchants of Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth, &c., that which to them would be most welcome. South Wales has an inexhaustible supply of coal yearning for larger and more direct outlets, the price of coal in London is unreasonably high, and the western ports require back freights for the vessels which go there laden; thus, mutual advantages may be conferred on all parties if some really good scheme of railway communication were carried out. With a good direct line between the South Wales coal fields and London, and the coal trade properly fostered and encouraged, at least four times the amount of coal would be sent into the metropolis, to the advantage of the colliery proprietor on the one hand, and a substantial reduction in the cost of coal to the denizens of London on the other hand. The western ports could also be largely supplied with coal as back freights, thereby avoiding the inconvenience, expense, and detention of sending the vessels over to Cardiff or neighbouring ports for loading, and all parties thus benefited. The present is the golden opportunity. We trust it will be seized. Let the merits of both schemes be discussed, and let decision be given in favour of one or the other, and, this once decided, then let all parties interested support it with their whole weight and influence. No further time should be frittered away in the carrying out of some approved scheme which shall afford more direct and easy communication between South Wales on the one hand, and the metropolis and the West of England on the other.

During the past week Mr. ALEXANDER BASSETT, the well-known civil and mining engineer of Cardiff has solicited the opinions of the principal colliery proprietors, iron merchants, and others in reference to a plan having the same object in view—a better and more direct means of transit between South Wales and the metropolis, and this plan has also received the countenance and support of Mr. JAMES ABERNETHY, C.E. The plan now advocated is the formation of a line of rails some 11½ miles in length, joining the Midland Railway near Berkeley-road station on the one side, and the Great Western station, near Stonehouse, and the cutting of a tunnel under the Severn near Lydney on the other. It is estimated that this scheme will effect a saving in the distance between the South Wales coal basin and the metropolis, as compared with the present route via Worcester and Didcot, of no less than 38 miles, the main line between the two places being shortened by about 18 miles. There are, therefore, three distinct plans now before the commercial world, all having the same object in view. Each scheme, as we have before remarked, has its advocates and supporters, and each plan, so far as we are capable of judging, has some feature of special recommendation. The introduction of a third scheme is an additional reason why steps should be taken to obtain the definite views of those most deeply interested in this question. In the meantime, we are glad to find that there is every reason to hope that some more direct and easy communication will be opened up from the South Wales coal district; and if the colliery proprietors and iron merchants on the one hand, and the Great Western Railway Company on the other hand, would conserve

their own interests they would afford their cordial support and active co-operation in the carrying out of so important a measure.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SAFETY-LAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—We wish through your columns to correct the statements of your correspondent on "Experiments with Safety-Lamps," especially with regard to those on the "improved Springwell-Stephenson Lamp," in last week's Journal. He has, we think, been too precipitate in publishing these results, and we beg to say that circumstances did not warrant their publication as reliable experiments. To test a lamp properly, a proper mixture of gas is required, which is obtained by opening taps to a certain extent in proportion to the velocity of air used. The facts of the case are that the apparatus had not been used for a considerable time, and the marks by which the admission of gas was regulated had been lost, and had to be found again. The appearances indicated to those who were accustomed to the apparatus that the mixture of gas and air was imperfect while testing the lamps at the lower velocities, although quite satisfactory in the higher velocities. Subsequent experiments have proved there was too much gas admitted at these lower velocities, which has an effect equally as bad as too little, and the gentlemen who brought the improved lamp here were told by those acquainted with the apparatus and experiments that the trials were not considered satisfactory; we had, therefore, no expectation that under such circumstances they would have been published.

Now what we wish to state from these recent subsequent experiments is that the improved Stephenson, as used at Springwell, is no improvement at all, and that it explodes at 10 ft. per second; in fact, there is not an iota of alteration in the lamp which would lead anyone acquainted with lamp trials to suppose it would be in the least a safer lamp than the ordinary Stephenson. Circumstances have prevented us making further experiments on it at what the committee of the Northern Mining Institute consider the safety limit of the ordinary Stephenson—9 ft. per second; but we have no hesitation in saying that it will prove, when tried, to be just as safe, and no safer, than the latter lamp. The experiments of the committee are worthy of all confidence, having been conducted with the greatest possible care, and very many times repeated. Yet your correspondent uses a single day's experiments (which were considered unsatisfactory) to set aside a series of trials extending over several years.

The whole of his letter is an attempt to lull people to sleep, with the idea that the Davy, &c., are practically safe, instead of looking the fearful contingencies full in the face. Would any engineer make his machine or bridge barely of the strength which it may any day be called to bear? and yet while arguing for the safety of the Davy, he says that "those circumstances occur very rarely indeed." Will anyone again advance this argument, when we have had at least five such cases during the last five years—Jane Pit, Houghton, Cwmammon, Pelton Fell, Monierard, and Ferndale? And is there anyone ready to advocate the sacrifice of life, money, and property incurred at these places for the sake of using any particular lamp? Allowing his own statement of a heading of 30 ft. sectional area, with 6000 ft. of air passing, giving a velocity of 3.33 ft. per second, and a quantity of gas of 700 ft., raising the velocity to 3.72 ft. per second, and supposing a man to be walking against this at three miles an hour, or at 4.4 ft. per second, making over 8 ft. per second, this would be quite sufficient to explode the Davy lamp. Such were, in fact, the circumstances which caused the Wallend explosion in 1818.

But is this the only possible cause? Are there not currents at great velocities at regulators, &c.? Are there are not quicker currents formed by falls of gas, &c.? And with regard to blowers, it seems difficult to limit their danger. The late Thomas T. Taylor proved the existence of gas in mines at a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch; how much more it might attain he could not tell. He gives instances of 4000 cubic feet of gas coming off in a few minutes, and we would remind your correspondent that with velocities of 15 to 20 ft. per second a very imperfect mixture of gas and air will explode a Davy, a Stephenson, or other lamp, which, therefore, still further narrows the limit of safety. The subsequent experiments referred to, however, clear away a great part of the arguments and statements of your correspondent. We expect that no one admitting that "circumstances may, and no doubt have, occurred where an explosion has resulted from the flame of this lamp—i.e., the Davy—will pronounce the required limit of safety to be between 8 and 10 feet per second, if not he cannot but include the "improved Springwell-Stephenson" as one of the unsafe lamps. We can say nothing stronger, however, than that the experience of the last five years, as above stated, shows not only "that there can be no objection to the use of the safety-lamp," but that the safest lamp is the desideratum, and is imperatively required. Your correspondent errs in looking only at the ordinary work of the Davy lamp, and not at the possible pressure it may have to bear at any moment.

These remarks, and the occasion for them, may surely serve to show the necessity for some authoritative decision on the explosive limit of every practicable lamp used, or that may be used.

Oct. 21.

WM. HANN AND SON.

[Although this letter reached us too late for insertion among those of a similar nature which appear in the Supplement accompanying this day's Journal, its importance, as questioning the accuracy of some of the deductions of our correspondent in last week's Journal, with reference to the Safety Lamp experiments at Hetton Colliery, justifies a departure from our usual custom in order to prevent delay in its publication.]

ENGLISH MACHINERY IN PRUSSIA.—Notwithstanding the statement that of late has been so often repeated that British manufacturers have lost the power of competing with those of the various nations of continental Europe in the production of cheap and good machinery, it seems that at the celebrated Josephsberg Mines, in Rhenish-Prussia, a large English engine is to be erected. The ship Ada is now loading, from Messrs. Nicholls, Mathews, and Co.'s Tivistock Foundry wharf, a large 60-hp. engine and heavy plant for the mines mentioned. The property holds out great promise of proving a permanent success; indications scarcely to be equalled are met with, and the management has been placed in the hands of Capt. Samuel Richard, Mr. William Mathew being engineer.

STEAM-ENGINES.—The foreign demand for our steam-engines would seem to have somewhat revived this year, although the improvement was scarcely sustained in August, the last month of which we have precise information. Thus, in August steam-engines were exported from the United Kingdom to the value of 169,495*l.*, as compared with 189,639*l.* in August, 1868, and 187,781*l.* in August, 1867. In the eight months ending August 31, this year, we exported steam-engines, however, to the aggregate value of 1,128,511*l.*, as compared with 1,076,635*l.* in the corresponding period of 1868. We have been sending more of our steam-engines—that is, probably, more of our locomotives—this year to Russia, Egypt, and Australia; but in many other directions the demand for our steam-engines has been falling off of late.

THE AMERICAN STEEL TRADE.—A dispute has arisen in Washington between rival interests in the steel trade—the domestic manufacturers and the agents of English exporters. A few days ago a delegation of the American manufacturers called on the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and accused the importers of conniving with the foreign manufacturers of steel to defraud the United States Government of Customs duties by systematically undervaluing their invoices. On Oct. 2 a number of gentlemen representing large and responsible steel manufacturing establishments of Sheffield visited the Secretary, and stated their side of the case. They declared that the invoices are not undervalued as claimed, and they produced documents to show that nine-tenths of the product of the large factories is sent to America, and that orders from England and the Continent do not furnish any criterion to fix the invoice price of steel coming to the United States, because these orders are but of a retail character as compared with those coming from America, hundreds of tons of certain articles being sent there where one ton goes elsewhere. They added that their business had been stopped because the American Consul at Sheffield, at the instance of the revenue agent, refuses to certify their invoices. This they asked to have remedied; and to meet the demand for unpaid customs, they propose

to pay extra assessments under protest until the matter can be examined, the Government to refund the money if the decision results in favour of the steel importers. The Secretary of the Treasury assented to this proposition, and ordered an investigation, so that here the controversy, which has caused a good deal of annoyance in the steel trade between England and America, rests for the present.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL TRADES.

Middlesbrough, Oct. 21.—The Pig-Iron Trade generally continues firm, and prices are improving. On 'Change here yesterday there was a fair attendance, and quotations were steady, at 49*s.* for No. 1; 45*s.* for No. 3; and 44*s.* for No. 4—net cash on trucks at makers' works, and a considerable amount of business is reported to have been done at these figures, the demand being good for most numbers. Most makers are well sold for some time to come, and those who were holding back in the hope of a decrease in make are now coming into the market. Continental demand is good, and consignments to France, Belgium, Holland, and elsewhere are large. The recent gales have interfered somewhat with shipping during the past few days, during which time the quantity of pig delivered by water has been comparatively light. Notwithstanding that a little iron continues to go into the Cleveland warrant store, the stock is gradually diminishing; on Tuesday the quantity there was declared to be 39,333 tons, against 40,982 tons the week previous, being a reduction of 1649 tons, or during the past month 3950 tons. The decrease in the 12 months ending yesterday is 32,825 tons. Quotations in these transactions are 44*s.* 3d. sellers, 43*s.* 9d. buyers. The large make of the district is well kept up. The *Iron Trade Review* of last week gave the number of furnaces blowing as 96; furnaces out, but available, 10; furnaces not likely to be blown in in their present form, 13; making in all 119. Besides these Messrs. Swan, Coates, and Co., Cargo Fleet; Messrs. Lloyd and Co., Linthorpe; and Messrs. Samuelson and Co., Newport, are each building two new furnaces. The Norton Iron Company have one furnace smelting titaniferous ore. The Stockton Furnace Company are rebuilding two; Messrs. Jones, Dunning, and Co., of Normanby Works, are raising two furnaces; and the Middleton Iron Company, Fighting Cocks, the Weardale Iron Company, Tow Law, and the Consett Iron Company are each building one new furnace; and there is talk of additional firms about to start in the district.

In the Manufacturing Iron Trade things look encouraging. Large enquiries from abroad continue to come forward for railway material, and home companies also are more freely inviting tenders. The railway traffic returns show continuing improvement, and this will, probably, tend to prompt a more liberal expenditure in the renewal of ways and plant. The Russian navigation is now closed, and makers are, of course, turning on to their orders for winter make. Shipbuilding iron is in good demand, and the plate and angle-mills are generally fully occupied, prices, too, being well maintained. Bars are in better request, with improved prices. New foundry work is said to be only scarce. Engineering departments are pretty well off for orders.

The Coal Trade continues to improve. Shipments during the past few days, however, have only been small, in consequence of the recent severe gales, which have interfered with both the arrival and departure of vessels. The pits are generally making good fortnights, with fair out-puts of coal. The Coke Trade is brisk, and continues to improve. The great demand naturally tends to stiffen prices, and the increasing enquiry for coal is also, though as yet only slightly, affecting favourably sellers' rates. There is nothing of unusual importance to report in this trade to-day.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 21.—The arrivals in the Tyne this week have been on a moderate scale, 91 vessels having arrived coastwise, and 116 from abroad. The great majority of vessels have arrived in ballast, and considerable sailings have taken place, mostly with coal, the rates being to London, &c., 6*s.* 6d. to 6*s.* 3d. per ton, 9*s.* to Hamburg, and 10*s.* to Havre. Freight to the Italian ports and to Alexandria are 17*s.* to 18*s.* 10*s.* to the former, and to the latter 20*s.* There is a good demand for Constantinople, at 17*s.* per keel. To Spain the rates are 10*s.* 15*s.* with coke to Carthagena. Trade generally has much improved. Iron shipbuilding is very brisk, and most of the works are better employed than they have been during the present year; some of them, indeed, are working over-time. In connection with mining, the manufacture of ventilating fans continues brisk at Black, Hawthorn, and Co.'s, Gateshead. A very large one is now in course of construction for a colliery in South Wales (40 feet in diameter), and one is also being constructed for the Tyne Coal Company. This is a most hopeful sign of the ultimate success of this spirited company. It must also be noticed that a fan is most admirably adapted, as far as safety is concerned, for opening out old workings where pent-up gas may be expected, always a very critical operation to perform with the ventilating furnace.

On the Wear the shipping trade has been somewhat dull, but as the stocks at the collieries have been much reduced lately, most of the works have been kept pretty well going. The coke trade continues to improve, and, as the iron trade is advancing, better prices for both coke and iron are confidently looked for shortly. The arrivals at the Hartlepool have been comparatively small, and the sailings have been 174 vessels, nearly all of them having been coal laden. The freights coastwise are improving, and are now 6*s.* 7d. per ton to London. After a course of most extraordinary fine weather, winter has broken on this coast with great severity and fury, in a very sudden manner, at the commencement of this week. Severe north and north-east gales have been experienced, accompanied by blinding showers of hail and snow. Of course, much damage has been done to shipping in the North Sea and on the coast.

The Coal Trade, on the whole, continues to improve, and most of the collieries are now fully engaged. There are some exceptions to this, but the majority of works are certainly better employed than they have been during the past year, and in every branch of trade there appears to be more confidence. The continued advance of the iron trade, and approach of winter, have at last, it is hoped, aroused the coal trade from the lethargy which has so long characterised it.

The attempt to form a Union of the miners of Durham has, so far, entirely failed; several delegate and district meetings, and attempts to rouse the miners to united action, and, at any rate, to meet in numbers at some point in the county, have been made, but without success; and, as the works are now getting fully employed, there is no doubt that the men of Durham will turn a deaf ear to all those attempts to agitate and form a Union; indeed, there is no necessity for such a course at present, as the men are all, with few exceptions, engaged for one year, which does not terminate until April next.

The damage done at the Team Colliery by the late fire has been repaired, and the works were resumed on Monday last. A considerable quantity of coal—that is, steam and house coal—is raised at these works, which are among the oldest coal works in the district. The adjoining works to the north-west—that is, the Derwent Crook Colliery—were stopped many years ago, although a considerable quantity of coal was left in at least two of the seams there. Lately borings have been made by Messrs. Barkus and Co. to the north of Team Colliery, and good coal proved of considerable thickness, and a shaft is to be sunk immediately to this coal. The site is west of Low Fell, on the royalty of Sir Walter James, and is almost direct west from the present Sheriff Hill Colliery, and east from the old colliery mentioned above—that is, Derwent Crook. The seams at this place, where a shaft is to be opened, are not expected to be entire, at least not all of them, part of the coal having been got before, but there is no doubt that a considerable amount of coal remains of a similar character to that at present found in the Team and Sheriff Hill Collieries.

The Tyne Commissioners, at a special meeting, held last week, determined on applying to Parliament, praying for a settlement as to the coal dues now received by the Corporation of Newcastle. The discussion on this important resolution was protracted, and the result not quite satisfactory, as only ten members voted for the resolution, and eight against it, so that although it was carried, yet a larger majority was certainly desirable. Those coal dues were originally absorbed entirely by the Corporation of Newcastle, being imposed ostensibly for the purpose of defending the line of the Tyne from the incursions of the Scots. When this was no longer necessary the

Corporation, as a rule, expended the proceeds in improving the town of Newcastle, and almost entirely neglected the river, from the traffic on which most of the wealth of the town and district was derived. This, as is well known, ultimately led to the formation of the River Tyne Commission, who are now the conservators of the river, which they have vastly improved. When this important change was effected, the coal dues, which at the present time amount to about 18,000*l.* per annum, were divided between the River Tyne Commissioners and the Corporation of Newcastle, the former received three-eighths and the latter five-eighths of the amount. Since that time, the Commissioners have, as already stated, vastly improved the river, and everything in connection with it, and the Newcastle Corporation have continued to improve the town; but, to do them justice, they have not expended all the money they received for the coal dues on the town, but have certainly spent large sums in building quays, and otherwise improving the river banks. However, there can be no doubt that the time has arrived when another change should be effected, and the question finally settled. Although the Corporation have lately expended considerable sums in improving the river front, yet such a large sum of money derived from such sources ought not to be left for disposal to a body who may, and no doubt have, expended much of it on improper objects. No doubt, a committee of the House of Commons will make a final satisfactory settlement of the whole matter.

A dreadful boiler explosion occurred at Cramlington Colliery a few days ago, and strange to say it was a new, strong boiler; and the cause of the explosion appears to be a complete mystery, at least that is the decision arrived at by the jury at the inquest, which was held on Saturday last. According to the evidence of Mr. Maughan, the engineer, the boiler is 30 ft. by 6 ft., and was constructed only in 1866. There were three water-gauges, one of them having an alarm fixed. The working depth of water was 3 ft. 7 in., the fire was 4 in. below that, and the whistle worked at 3 ft. 4 in. There were two common open safety-valves. The boiler was repaired on Monday last, but was not put to work until Thursday, the boiler being filled about 8.30 A.M. Mr. Maughan examined the boiler at 11.45, and there was then 12 lbs. of steam indicated at the time the engine was set in motion. The explosion took place at 12 o'clock, the pressure being, it is supposed, 23 lbs. to the square inch at that time. Judging from the appearance of the plates after the explosion, a very great pressure had been created, but Mr. Maughan could not imagine how the pressure arose, and was quite certain that there was no extra weight on the safety-valve. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased lost his life by the explosion of a boiler, but how the catastrophe originated there was no means of ascertaining. It is a most extraordinary fact that the majority of boiler explosions occur shortly after a boiler is repaired, and if the cause of this could be clearly explained it would be a great boon to the world.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 21.—Now that the Quarterly Meetings of the Iron Trade are over, and quotations finally settled for the next three months, there is a better opportunity of forming an opinion as to the future prospects, and as to the most desirable course to be taken in regard to many circumstances connected with the trade. The order books of Welsh makers are well filled, when the fact is taken into consideration that this is the last quarter of the year, when usually there is some slackening in the demand, owing to there being no shipments to Russia, Canada, and some parts of the United States. There have recently been two or three Indian contracts offered, and the fact that the Belgian and French works are fully employed sends orders to South Wales which would otherwise be executed at continental establishments. Notwithstanding, however, the increase here shown in the demand, it cannot be said that, as compared with three months ago, there is any improvement in prices. Many of the works could turn out a larger quantity of iron than they have done lately, and makers will not be slow in increasing their make, if they can find a ready sale for iron. Not until, however, the works are employed to the full extent of their capacity may a substantial rise in prices be looked forward to. Then, too, will be the proper time for the men to apply for an advance in their wages. With the exception of two or three meetings which were held a few weeks ago, when the proposition was affirmed that the men were now entitled to higher rate of remuneration, no further action has been taken, and there are indications that wise counsel have prevailed in deferring any further agitation until the beginning of next year. Unusually high rates are still being paid for steamers to carry iron to Cron-tadt, which proves that great pressure is exercised to complete some Russian contracts this year. There are signs of expansion in the home demand for iron, as the railway companies and general buyers are making more numerous enquiries than they have done for a long time past. There is little probability that the present quarter will experience any revival in the enquiry, but it may be confidently hoped that at the commencement of the new year there will be a considerable increase in requirements, especially on account of the railway companies. There is but a limited demand for Tin-Plates, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement.

The enquiry for Steam Coal remains about the same as that reported last week. Larger quantities are being sent to several of the continental markets, but some of it is on consignment, which is an extremely speculative mode of conducting business. Two Cardiff firms have just failed, mainly in consequence of resorting to this mode of speculation. The mail packet companies are taking about the usual supplies, and the Government contracts secured by South Wales are rather more numerous and larger than usual. Quotations may be said to range from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per ton, free on board. The home consumption of House Coals has increased considerably this week, which has imparted a slight degree of vitality to the trade. There is scarcely any alteration to note in the business coastwise.

At the South Wales Mercantile Company's seventh meeting, held on Monday, at the company's offices, Brecon (Mr. J. A. Sneed in the chair), the accounts for the half-year were adopted, and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

The Abertillery Tin-Plate Works have been sold this week to Mr. Phillips, of Abercarn. A considerable sum of money will have to be laid out in putting the works in first-class order, and this, it is expected, will occupy about two months. Great satisfaction is expressed in the district at the sale of the works.

Several schemes have from time to time been proposed for constructing a railway across the Severn, either by means of a tunnel or by a high level bridge, with a view to lessen the distance by rail between the South Wales district and London. Two projects, those of Mr. Fulton and Mr. Richardson, have already been mentioned in the *Mining Journal*. A third scheme has now been proposed by Mr. A. Bassett, civil engineer, of Cardiff, in conjunction with Mr. J. Abernethy, the eminent hydraulic engineer, of London; and last week Mr. Bassett communicated with most of the coal and ironmasters of this district, acquainting them with his scheme, and requesting their support. It is pretty well known that the great bulk of the South Wales steam coal sent to London is at present conveyed by narrow gauge through Worcester and Didcot, which is about 38 miles longer than the route proposed. The scheme proposed by Mr. Bassett and Mr. Abernethy is 11½ miles in length, and the construction of a mixed gauge over the entire distance will materially assist, in securing the extension of the narrow gauge on the Great Western main line into South Wales, which is generally admitted to be of special vital importance towards the development of the minerals of this district. The project includes the construction of a tunnel 1320 yards in length under the River Severn, at a point about a mile and a quarter above Sydney; and the line will then join the Midland Railway, near the Berkeley-road station, and the Great Western Railway, near Stonehouse. The distance between South Wales and London will by this route be shortened to the extent of 17½ miles, which will reduce the coast-off coals alone for carriage to London upwards of 1*s.* per ton, and besides this the time saved by passenger express trains will be about 45 minutes, and by ordinary trains about 48 minutes. Mr. Bassett's circular is accompanied by copies of plan and estimate, the latter being signed by himself and by Mr. A. J. Wainwright. Mr. Bassett, it may be added, has had considerable experience in tunnelling with the late Mr. Brancel. The cost of working out this project is estimated at 300,000*l.*, and this includes a double line, with broad and narrow gauge. The estimates of the projects previously put forward varied from 70,000*l.* to 1,500,000*l.*, and the distance proposed to be saved by the high level bridge scheme was 20 miles. It is understood that Mr. Fowler, consulting engineer to the Great Western Company, has promised to lay the scheme before that company, but before doing so he wishes to receive an expression as to the desirability of the scheme from those interested in the development of the South Wales district, and hence the object of Mr. Bassett's circular to the iron and coalmasters.

Mr. Snelus, of the Dowlais Iron Works, has taken out a patent for an invention intended as an improved means of reducing ores. Mr. William Jenkins, who has been for many years connected with the Dowlais Works, is about to leave for the county of Durham, where he will be manager of the Consett Iron Works. A few days ago a number of the leaders

men of Dowlais presented him with an address expressive of the esteem in which they held him.

It is reported that Mr. Crawshaw, proprietor of the Cyfarthfa Iron Works, has given a second donation of 500*l.* towards the Swansea Infirmary. At Merthyr there is no infirmary; and it is regretted that though the Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, and Plymouth Iron Works, which are all in that district, have a good staff of medical officers, the sick and wounded have not half the chances of proper attendance as patients in an infirmary. Some uneasiness seems to have prevailed respecting this fact for some time past; but, in all probability, if the matter were fairly represented to the iron and coal masters of the district, they would at once acknowledge and countenance the requirement, and the workmen would soon derive the benefit of such an institution; for it may be plainly seen that the nature of their occupation, laying them open as it does to all descriptions of accidents, renders it almost an indispensable necessity that an infirmary and dispensary should be instituted for them where they could obtain that superior medical skill which they so often require.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 21.—The home demand for iron continues pretty good, and rather improving. As, however, the season for shipping from Russia is now virtually over, some of the rail mills in the district have ceased rolling. It remains to be seen what effect the cessation of the vigorous push which has been made to supply the Russian market will have upon the iron trade generally. On the whole, the hardware trades of Birmingham and South Staffordshire appear to be a shade more active.

The great topic of conversation is the question of wages. At many of the works notice for a reduction of wages was given on Saturday night, but this was not universal, and was mainly at and around Wednesbury. On the same day a deputation of the workmen employed by the Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company at that place, which is one of the very largest concerns in South Staffordshire, waited on the manager, Mr. Richard Williams, with whom they had a long and very frank interview. This company have been the chief rollers of rails in South Staffordshire, and continued this branch of the trade after the other works had retired from it. The result is that they have been well off for work for some time, and as several of the works rolling rails are near Wednesbury was the main centre of the movement for an advance of prices. The men asked for an increase of 1*s.* per ton for puddlers, and 10 per cent. for millmen. Mr. Williams described the trade of the district as recovering from the long period of depression from which it had suffered, but as not yet strong enough to bear the advance asked by the men, and pointed out that a strike at the present time would be fraught with the most disastrous and ruinous consequences to the permanent interests of the trade of South Staffordshire. He further gave one or two recent startling instances—one, in particular, in which the making of a bridge of 5000 tons was involved—where, after the closest cutting down on the part of the South Staffordshire firms which competed, large and valuable contracts had been carried off by North Country firms at prices lower than were possible in this district, even at the present rate of wages. He admitted, however, that in comparison with the other classes of ironworkers the puddlers are underpaid, and said that, without reference to the general state of the trade, or the action of other firms, he was prepared to give an advance of 6*d.* per ton to the puddlers, leaving the other classes of workmen to be dealt with whenever the state of the trade may justify a general advance. The result is that the puddlers at these works, very wisely accepting this proposition, are going on at the advance of 6*d.* per ton, and the shinglers and ball furnacemen have withdrawn their notice. The action of this important work will probably lead to another meeting of masters being held to consider the course to be taken under the altered circumstances of one firm having made this concession.

A meeting of coalmasters was held at Tipton to discuss the important question of the sale of coal into boats, which has been thrust upon their attention by Mr. F. Smith, Lord Dudley's agent, having determined to weigh all coal into boats. It was agreed that all boats trading on the canal should be indexed. A committee was appointed to confer with the Birmingham Canal Company on the subject, and to seek the co-operation of the coalmasters west of Dudley and in the Wolverhampton district. If this be effectually carried out it will have the same result as the plan adopted by Mr. Smith—that is, of placing all buyers of coal on an equal footing as to the quantity supplied.

An important adjourned meeting of miners was held on Monday at Brierley Hill. Mr. Thorneycroft and other employers had replied to the request of the miners for an increase of pay to the effect that the present state of trade would not warrant it. A resolution was adopted appointing a deputation to wait on Mr. F. Smith, as the Chairman of the Coal Trade, requesting him to call a meeting of the members to discuss the question with a deputation from the men, as well as that of shortening the hours of labour.

One subject for discussion was that of education, and the Rev. H. Sandford, Government Inspector of Schools, attended, and pointed out the great importance of the miners being better educated. The men heartily concurred in this, and were strongly in favour of compulsory education, and carried a resolution in favour of not allowing any boy to work in the mines under 12 years, and compelling them to attend school; and also not to allow youths to work later than 4 o'clock in the day from that age to 16; and that they should receive instruction for a certain number of hours weekly during that period. Mr. Sandford thought this going rather too far. Great satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of the Hartley Fund being devoted to the relief of the survivors of sufferers from mining accidents; and in order to raise the 500*l.* required to supplement it a levy of 6*d.* for every man and 3*d.* for every boy was ordered. The importance of a general union of the miners of the whole country was also strongly insisted on.

The "doggy" of a pit at Netherton has been fined by the Stour-bridge magistrates 10*l.* and costs for neglecting to fence off a dangerous place in a pit under his charge. In consequence of this neglect a boy went into the unfenced place, and died from the effects to carbonic acid gas.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 21.—The Iron Trade of Derbyshire is just now in a more satisfactory state than it has been for several months, the foundries in particular being much better off for orders than they have been for some time. Pipes and general castings are in more active request, and there is more doing in most qualities of merchant iron. On the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland Railway at the large works, which during the summer months were very quiet indeed, with but little doing at the rolling-mills, there is now a change for the better, and the workmen are more fully employed. With the approach of winter the House Coal Trade has become really active, although for various reasons prices have not improved to the extent that is usual at this season of the year. From Clay Cross, Staveley, Eckington, Penistone, and other leading districts the tonnage going to London of late has been very good, whilst to Birmingham and the Midland district not only household qualities but coal for gas purposes has been in very fair request. There is also more doing with the West of England, the trade to which is largely participated in by the collieries in the neighbourhood of Burton-on-Trent.

In the South Yorkshire district the Iron Trade continues very good, there being some large orders in hand for most qualities of manufactured iron, and full work continues to be the rule. There is more doing in Coal, and the tonnage going to London is considerably larger than it has been of late, although by no means equal to what it was this time last year. In steam coal there is a little more doing, and the rate proposed by the North-Eastern Railway Company to Hull via Doncaster, in connection with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, is likely to turn out advantageous to our colliery owners, to whom as yet no concession has been made by the Great Northern. The latter line ought to absorb a large share of the coal traffic to London, but owing to the difference in the carriage rate from the South Yorkshire coal field and that of Derbyshire by the Midland line, the last named is fast taking the lead. Many efforts have been made by the coalowners of Yorkshire to avert such a state of things, but without avail. However, as the Great Northern find that their rate has been injurious to the company a change may yet be looked forward to, and that before long.

The disputes at several collieries in the South Yorkshire district are now becoming rather exciting, and it is to be feared, in one instance at least, rather disastrous. At the pits of the Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., where the men have been out for more than six months, intimation of a rising of the colliers in that district, and an

attack on the men at present at work, and on their houses as well, has been rather freely talked of. To guard against any serious outbreak, and to defend the men at work, it appears that a body of cavalry now stationed at Sheffield has been in readiness to be called out at a moment's notice to proceed to the works in the neighbourhood of Thornecliffe, but their services have not as yet been called into requisition. Still, a large police force is maintained near to the collieries, seeing that none of the men dare go to any shop or public place unless escorted by a police constable. The police force alone, since the commencement of the struggle, has cost the firm something approaching 500*l.* The leaders of the Miners' Association, it is almost needless to say, are much opposed to nocturnal visitations, such as were paid to the works of Mr. Clarke a short time ago, and which, in the case of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co. are not unlikely to be resorted to. There are about from 70 to 80 workmen employed in the collieries belonging to the firm, and every effort will be made to ensure them the most complete protection from injury or intimidation. There is no change at Mr. Clarke's colliery, the men remaining out, and with no prospect of resuming work.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 20.—Business in our Pig-Iron market has not been quite so good this week, the attitude of the miners both here and in the South giving a tone of uncertainty to operations. So far as Scotland is concerned, matters have been arranged with the men, as we indicated last week; and the steadily increased demand for pigs for melting, as well as for export, in the absence of other disturbing causes, should have assisted to steady the market. Yesterday the feeling was less umbratile, and business was done at 53*s.* 2*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 5*d.* a month, with sellers requiring 1*d.* per ton more at the close. To-day the market was rather quieter, and 53*s.* 4*d.* and 53*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 6*d.* a month, was accepted for a few lots, closing sellers at 53*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 53*s.* 6*d.* a month, buyers a shade less. No. 1, g.m.b., 53*s.*; No. 3, 52*s.*; Coltness, 62*s.*; Gartsherrie, 61*s.*; Glengarnock (at Ardrossan), 56*s.*; Langloan, 55*s.* 6*d.* The shipments of the week from the Scotch ports were good, being 14,090 tons, against only 10,735 tons same week last year, which brings up the increase of shipments to date to 52,735 tons over those of the corresponding period in 1868. Merchant iron keeps in demand for the various qualities, and although angle is quieter, plates, being further behind in delivery, are keeping many mills going yet. In addition to our ordinary demand, specifications are offering for 3000 tons of wire-fencing of one number, supposed for an East Indian railway company, and this is said to be accompanied with orders for other railway material, which are held in *re-tentis*, and will be given out piecemeal. It is also known that the Anderston Foundry Company have taken an order for 30,000 tons of railway material, including chairs and sleepers, at prices which have not been allowed to transpire. Pipe-makers have orders in hand which will take many months to complete. All Finished Iron quotations as last noted.

Shipping qualities of Coal are slightly better, and those for domestic use have been aided by the frost of the last few days, and quotations are now—for shipping, f.o.b. at Glasgow, 6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; for household purposes, 4*s.* to 5*s.* per ton at the colliery, to which falls to be added railway or canal transit dues, as the case may be. The shipments have been rather better this week, reaching 28,555 tons, against 25,130 tons in the same week last year, with a fair business doing for the close of the season. Domestic demand improved, and prices a shade better. A report has been laid before the Town Council of this city for working the coal underlying the public green, by Mr. Ronald Johnstone, C.E. The great bar to the working of this valuable deposit (estimated to be worth from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*) lies in the fact that, while the mass of the community would have no objection to its being worked, they would like our civil rulers to guarantee that the working would not interfere with the surface. Now, whether the "long wall" or the "stoop and room" mode is adopted by the miner, subsidence of the surface will take place to some extent; but still, the green is large enough, and when temporary subsidence takes place in one portion, other portions of the common could be used for the recreation of the lieges. The following is the list of seams of coal to be found in Glasgow Green:—1. Mossdale, 4 ft. 3 in. thick; 2. Rough Ell, 3 ft. 6 in.; 3. Rough Main, 4 ft.; 4. Humph, 2 ft. 6 in.; 5. Splint Ell, 3 ft. 9 in.; 6. Splint Main, 5 ft.; 7. Sour Milk, 1 ft. 8 in.—Total, 24 ft. 8 in. In addition to these there are valuable fire-clays associated with Nos. 1 and 3, which could be worked along with them, and which, with the coal, could be converted into valuable burghal assets. As only a little feeling on the part of those who clamour most against the imposition of taxes prevents these seven seams of coal from being presently wrought, the question as to whether they are disposed to relieve themselves of local taxation to the extent that the lordship of these minerals would realise, or leave this boon to their successors, is really the question which they have now to settle one way or the other. The Council will not venture to move without their approval, and their yea or nay must fix the question.

On Saturday a meeting of about 600 miners was held in Wishaw, when it was unanimously agreed, by resolution, to continue work on the employers' terms—6*d.* per day advance from 1st proximo, as we noticed last week; and if the advance was withheld from any section of the men, the whole district were to refuse anything but a general advance. The Wishaw meeting was followed on Monday by a conference of delegates here, at which the promise of an advance in the Wishaw district was taken as a criterion for the action of the Motherwell and contiguous districts, and it was agreed that a simultaneous request should be made in these places for an advance of 6*d.* a day as from the 1st of November next, on which day another delegate meeting was to take place for further considering what should be done. A number of the delegates expressed themselves sanguine of soon getting a general rise of wages throughout the mining districts if the men managed the matter in a proper manner.

We regret to notice in this morning's *Gazette*, the old and respectable firm of Andrew Woodrow and Son, iron merchants here, which consists of Andrew Woodrow and Joseph Woodrow, the individual partners of said firm; also the firm of Peter Winton, jun., agricultural implement and machine maker, residing at Thorn, parish of Falkirk. This afternoon the mineral estate of Redhouse, Linlithgowshire, was put up to public sale in the Faculty Hall here, at the upset price of 30,000*l.*, without meeting with a bid, and was adjourned.

THE BOUTET RAILWAY BRIDGE.

In an interesting and exhaustive paper "On English and Continental Intercommunication," read before the Society of Engineers, on Monday evening, by Mr. PERRY F. NURSEY, the Boutet Railway Bridge certainly appeared to be the only project amongst those intended to establish a continuous railway communication between England and the Continent which gives any promise of proving successful in practice. The historical sketch of the various suggestions which have been from time to time brought forward, which Mr. Nursey's paper contains, gives evidence of an intimate acquaintance with the subject on which he writes, and he appears throughout to have taken especial care to deal with the entire subject fairly and impartially. Taking a dispassionate view of the whole question, the only justifiable conclusions appear to be that the channel tunnels are one and all commercially impracticable; that the ferry-boat system is admirable as a temporary arrangement, but is not at all calculated for the permanent settlement of the question; and that the bridge projects, although the most feasible, have not yet been sufficiently tested by experimental trials to permit of a decided opinion being pronounced in their favour. That bridges could be constructed in such a position as the Straits of Dover is beyond question, for really in the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, which forms a lasting monument to Robert Stephenson, there were infinitely greater difficulties to contend with, and far greater contingencies to provide against; but the great, and indeed the only, question for consideration is the commercial one—Whether the return will give a fair interest upon the outlay? This was to some extent answered by Mr. Nursey bringing forward the statistics of the increases which had from time to time taken place upon the introduction of each improvement in the means of transport.

Tubes laid at the bottom of the Channel, as proposed by the late

James Chalmers and others, would have all the objections of a bridge, with none of its advantages. The cost and difficulty of making it stationary would be quite as great as that which would be incurred in constructing and fixing the piles of a bridge, and the annoyance and inconvenience of a rolling tube would be more easily imagined than described. As to the tunnel through the chalk from Dover to Gris Nez, or, as proposed by Mr. Remington, through the Wealden, from Dungeness, there would be the common difficulty that only very small progress could be made, and that the occurrence of a single casualty would jeopardise the entire undertaking. The progress made by Mr. Barlow in driving the Thames Subway is probably one of the quickest instances of tunnelling on record, but it must be remembered that his labour has been confined exclusively to clay, which is much more conveniently worked than chalk, and that in the proposed channel tunnel greater progress than he has made would be impracticable, as a larger party of men could not be employed, whatever amount of funds might be at the disposal of those entrusted with connecting the English and French coasts. There are very serious doubts entertained as to the freedom of the chalk from fissures, and it is for this reason that Mr. Remington avoided it; but the question is whether, in a commercial point of view, the Wealden formation offers any greater advantages. Mr. Nursey, doubtless, very fairly represents the case when he states that both in subterranean and subaqueous works there is an admitted possible risk. In the former there is the contingency of flooding, from the nature of the soil, whilst in the latter some of the operations would be dependent on comparatively delicate arrangements. The bridge scheme has also its perils of storms and tempests, but there appears to be a possibility of guarding against the consequences of these more readily than against the insidious advances of a great head of water. The bridge scheme appears to possess the most reasonable chance of success.

That Mr. Boutet is able to construct a web of amazing strength with a very small weight of material is beyond question; and it must be admitted by all who have had the opportunity of witnessing the trials of the models to scale that it seems probable that existing views as to the strength of materials will, at least in such structures as those of Mr. Boutet, have to be largely modified. Perhaps the greatest enemy to Mr. Boutet is himself, for there can be no doubt that had he troubled himself to make known the details of the materials used in his models, and the results obtained with them—giving the particulars in such a manner as to afford engineers the data for systematic calculation—the fallacy of tunnelling would long since have been abandoned; but whether by his silence he has not escaped the rivalry of other bridge schemes is another question, so that he may have chosen the smaller evil. As Mr. Boutet's invention will now ere long be specified in the Patent Office the minutest detail may soon be learned; and as the discussion on Mr. Nursey's paper at the Society of Engineers, which is fixed to take place on Nov. 1, will doubtless establish the soundness of the project, so far as theory can decide it, it may reasonably be expected that the commencement of the enterprise in earnest will not longer be delayed.

COLLIERIES AND COLLIERIES.

So many are now interested in the development of collieries that the appearance of Mr. FOWLER'S popular legal handbook of the laws relating to collieries and colliers was hailed with considerable satisfaction by a very large number of readers, an evidence of which is to be found in the circumstance of a second edition* being already required. That Mr. Fowler's position as stipendiary magistrate for one of the most important colliery districts of the kingdom has afforded him unusual advantages for studying the subject thoroughly in all its practical bearings—he has had the means of ascertaining precisely the kind and quantity of legal information which non-professional men engaged in colliery workings or having dealings with colliers require; and he certainly appears to have taken especial care to have kept his knowledge of these requirements in view in writing his book. He very truly says that in many transactions connected with collieries business of importance is carried on without professional aid, and as a short and comprehensive statement of the law may be convenient even to professional men, he gives a full outline of the general rules which govern this kind of property. The laws which govern the relation between the employer and the collier are fully discussed, and truck, combination, intimidation, rating, and inspection are amply dealt with.

Since the appearance of the first edition the relation of employers and employed has been considerably affected by the Master and Servant Act, 1867, and that both parties may have the means of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the law and with its operation, Mr. Fowler gives the statute verbatim, and notices all the illustrative cases that have been heard and decided upon it. The new Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration, which may be established under the provisions of the Act of last session, are also fully described. The very difficult question of the rating of collieries is most satisfactorily dealt with, and the information given cannot fail to prove of great value to colliery proprietors generally. With regard to the inspection of and accidents in mines, Mr. Fowler gives particulars which will be generally acceptable; the law relating to the responsibility for accidents has been fully explained, and the latest decisions of the Courts have been recorded. And not the least valuable part of the volume is the Appendix, which contains many valuable forms of leases drawn so that it is possible for even non-legal readers to comprehend them; that for which the author is indebted to Mr. G. C. Greenwell is especially worthy of attentive study. The lease itself comprises the description of the parties to it. The other parts of the lease are thrown into a schedule, divided into eight sections, relating respectively to the boundaries, liberties exceptions, rents, provisions relating to rents, covenants by lessee and lessor, and general provisions. The sections are divided into paragraphs, and numbered; thus any point may be referred to without trouble or delay—an advantage so obvious that this method cannot fail to come into general use.

The chapters on the nature of property in coal, leases of mineral property, covenants to work coal, title by prescription, fixtures, rights of way, rights connected with the flow of water, partnership in collieries, the contract of hiring between masters and colliers, and disputes between masters and colliers, might each be made the subject of a separate notice, but a reference to the last will probably suffice to give an idea of the character of the book. After reviewing and quoting as much of the old statutes as will be found useful and available at the present time, Mr. Fowler gives the "Master and Servant Act, 1867," complete, and observes that it should be kept in mind that the subject matters to be dealt with are not enlarged by the new statute, nor the parties that may avail themselves of its provisions. The principal change is that the procedure is altered, and the adjudicating powers of the tribunals are modified. But though the Act creates no new jurisdiction so far as relates to the cases of parties within its operation, it does create in Scotland a new tribunal, and in England it abolishes the former powers of a single justice of the peace. Unfortunately the Legislature chose to limit the scope of the Act to such contracts of service as are within the meaning of enactments described in the first schedule and to cases, matters, or things to which those enactments apply, and regret is expressed that instead of defining the cases to which the Act should apply, they can only be ascertained by a close examination of the 17 statutes mentioned in the schedule. In cases where proceedings are taken under these statutes it is essential to the jurisdiction of the justices that it should clearly appear that the relation of master and servant has been created between the parties. After explaining how this relation is created, he continues that at one time considerable doubt was entertained in South Wales whether colliers paid at a certain rate given on either side before terminating the engagement, were within the statutes which refer to master and servant. A very clear case stating the circumstances and usages very fully, was some years ago laid before Sir Fitzroy Kelly, whose opinion was—"If the contract between the master and workmen be a contract to serve from month to month, and it cannot be put an end to without a month's notice, the case is within the statute, and the magistrates have jurisdiction. Such a contract may either be the subject of direct proof as by matter in writing, or it may be inferred from usage between the parties as by the payment of wages having always been made monthly, or from any notice that the engagement is a monthly engagement being affixed in any public place upon the works, or in any other way brought within the knowledge of the workmen. And it clearly makes no manner of difference that the nature of this work is the cutting of coal, or that the mode of payment is so much per ton, and not so much per week or month."

The rating of collieries is another subject the information upon which is particularly interesting. The origin of the rate is first referred to, the statutes relating to it, and who are the occupiers, for the purposes of rating, explained, and Mr. Fowler then observes that it seems, upon the whole, that so long as any profit is realised by the owner or occupier out of a subsisting subject matter which is legally liable to the incidence of the rate so long will that property be rateable, although it may be a losing concern in the hands of the parties interested. If a colliery be absolutely unproductive it is not rateable, although the

* "Collieries and Colliers: a Handbook of the Law and Leading Cases relating thereto." By JOHN COX FOWLER, Barrister-at-Law, Stipendiary Magistrate for Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare, &c. Second edition, revised and enlarged. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

lessees may be bound by a bad bargain to continue payments to the lessor; but if the colliery is at all productive, and a rent is paid, the occupier is rateable, though the concern may be to him unprofitable. The next and most important question is, how and upon what principle or basis is the actual rateable value to be obtained? There are various methods by which the professional valuers seek to arrive at the true rateable value of collieries. One system is to assume that an imaginary tenant pays to the lessor of the coal, in addition to the royalty and rent of the damaged land, a reasonable shaft-rent, representing the interest on the capital invested in sinking the shaft. He is also assumed to pay what is arbitrarily called a rent on the fixed capital invested in the buildings, plant, and machinery necessary to work the mine. The gross estimated yearly rental of the coal itself is calculated at the present market price, and on an average of three previous years. The gross estimated yearly rent of the buildings, plant, and machinery, &c., is taken at 6 per cent. per annum on the present capital value of the same. From the total of these rents is deducted the probable average annual cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the colliery in a state to command such rents. There is, doubtless, Mr. Fowler thinks, merit in this plan, but the ingredient of the shaft-rent is a conjectural item, which would involve much contention. Another plan is one which has been adopted at the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions; it consists in estimating the value of the coal raised, and charging against it the cost of raising it, tenants' interest and profits on floating capital and movable plant, and an allowance to provide for depreciation of fixed plant—the difference being taken as the rateable value of the colliery. The systems of Messrs. Hedley, Bromley, and Mathews are likewise referred to, principally to show how hopeless it must be to expect to discover any uniform views in the opinions of professional men.

The mode of dealing with questions arising out of injuries caused by mining, inundations and barriers, working out of bounds, or from coal lying under railways and canals, is carefully explained, and with the volume ready for reference it is unlikely that any dispute will remain long unsettled, whether relating to accidents in collieries, the truck system, combinations amongst workmen, or to criminal law relating to collieries; in fact, it matters not what portion of the book is referred to, there is an ease and clearness in the style which is most attractive. Although in every sense a legal work, it is free from the usual technical language found in works of that class; it is intended for those who require to know the law, yet do not wish to study as lawyers, and has been written accordingly. It will long remain a standard work amongst coalowners, colliers, and others connected with collieries, upon the subject of which it treats.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL—GAS AND COKE.

Mr. J. H. JOHNSON (for Messrs. Du Lin and Combe d'Almas, of Paris) has patented an invention which relates to the preparation of artificial fuel suitable for use as ordinary fuel, or for the manufacture of gas and coke therefrom, and consists essentially in mixing with fuel dust or reduced or pulverised fuel of all kinds, such as coal, anthracite, charcoal, peat, and the like powdered vegetable resin alone in proportions varying (say) from 3 to 10 per cent. according to the purposes for which the fuel is to be employed. The dust or powdered fuel is to be intimately mixed with the powdered resin, and either agglomerated by being pressed into blocks, as is usually practised in the manufacture of artificial fuel, or the mixture may be burned in moulds of any desired form, according to the desired form of the coke to be produced from the fuel. In using this fuel for the manufacture of gas it may be placed in the ordinary retorts, either in the form of blocks, or in iron or fire-clay receptacles, and covered over with a layer of sand, or with a loose perforated plate or cover, or both, the gaseous products of distillation passing off freely whilst the superincumbent pressure of the sand, or loose perforated plate or cover, or both, serves to solidify the coke, which will be of a form corresponding to that of the receptacle in which the mixture was deposited. The admixture of the resin and coal dust or reduced fuel should be carefully and thoroughly effected before introducing the compound or mixture into the coking receptacle or oven. The coke obtained by this invention is of a better quality than the ordinary metallurgical coke, as it is made more rapidly than ordinary coke, its heating properties are greater, and it imparts to cast-iron made by its use properties approaching those of charcoal iron.

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MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
ARE PREPARED TO
SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
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WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS AND AXLES, CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS AND AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
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WILL CURE AND PREVENT
INCORUSTATION AND CORROSION IN ALL KINDS OF
STEAM BOILERS.

THE PROPRIETORS GUARANTEE THE ABOVE PATENT.

References are kindly permitted to R. B. LONGRIDGE, Esq., Boiler Insurance Association, King-street, Manchester.
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TANK LOCOMOTIVES,

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HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
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PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,

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Of which above FIVE THOUSAND have been made by

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ENGINEERS AND MACHINE TOOL MAKERS,
MAKERS OF

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On the best principle.

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THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS
COMPANY (LIMITED) are now manufacturing CRUSHER ROLLS of peculiarly hard and tough metal, and are open to UNDERTAKE THE SUPPLY of any QUANTITY, and to any pattern that may be desired.
Orders to be addressed direct to the company's works, Sandycroft, near Chester; or to their London office, No. 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY WINDING INDICATOR.

THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES and REGISTERS the NUMBER OF WINDINGS, thus enabling the Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Banksman or Clerk.
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SOWERBY BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE,
Makers of all kinds of

ENGINEERS', BOILER MAKERS', AND SHIPBUILDERS' TOOLS,
Of the newest and most improved construction; also

PATENT STEAM HAMMERS,

With the best and simplest hand and self-acting motion yet applied.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINES.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the Cause of Hollow v. Blackshaw and Others, dated the 11th day of April, 1868, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 27th day of October inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, the 2 (2989ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, T. S. Conser; and the 20 (398ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, John Salvage, Of and in the said MINES.

F. HEARLE COCK, Solicitor, Truro

(Agent for R. H. B. mfield, Plaintiff's Solicitor, St. Ives).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 18th October, 1869.

In Chancery.

THE WESTMINSTER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
IMPORTANT TO MINING AGENTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

The valuable and extensive PLANT, MATERIALS, &c., consisting of two large PUMPING ENGINES, with BOILERS and CONNECTIONS; 170 fathoms of tramway, 3 wagons, shovels and shears, 150 fathoms of pitch pine rods, a large quantity of timber, a weighing machine, large iron rollers, and axles; train iron, saddles, pulleys, a cast-iron mandril, 600 fathoms of steel wire rope, the skip and pithead, with pulleys; a 20-in cylinder winding engine, with boilers and crusher; planing poles, 133 fathoms of pitwork, 160 fathoms of ladders, miners' and amblers' tools, 2 pairs of bellows, 2 large anvils, several tons of round flat iron laths, and numerous effects, to be sold, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the Companies Act, 1862, and in the matter of the Westminster Mining Company (Limited).

MR. BRIANT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, the ABOVE PROPERTY, on Wednesday, November 3, 1869, at Twelve for One punctually.—May be viewed.

Catalogues had of Capt. Killo, at the King's Head, Holywell, and principal hotels in the neighbourhood; of F. W. SNELL, Esq., solicitor, 1 George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.; of Messrs. FRED. B. SMART, SNELL, and Co., accountants, 85 and 86, Cheapside, London, E.C.; and at Mr. BRIANT's Auction and Estate Offices, 200, Kennington-park-road, London, S.E.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY IN CARNARVONSHIRE.
Together with the whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT, TOOLS, STOCK IN TRADE, and EFFECTS.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND LUCAS are instructed by the Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, November 12, at One for Two o'clock.

THE ALEXANDRA SLATE QUARRY.

Situate on Moeltryn Mountain, in the parishes of Llanwnda and Llandudog, about five miles from the town of CARNARVON.

The property extends over about 226 acres of land, with valuable veins of slate rock, and is held under lease from the Crown for a term of which 13 years remain unexpired on the 10th of October, at a royalty of 1-12d. the minimum royalty being £100 per annum. The quarry has been partially developed, and a large amount of capital and labour have been expended upon it, the whole benefits of which may be reaped by the purchaser at a small outlay.

The whole of the valuable machinery, plant, implements, tramways, trolleys, barrows, and trucks, an inventory of which will be produced at the time of sale, will be included in the sale.

Particulars may be had of J. HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., Solicitor, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 8, Bucklersbury, E.C.

THE SANKEY BROOK COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, by Order of the Liquidators, unless disposed of previously by private treaty, of which due notice will be given, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AND FREEHOLD COAL MINES AND COLLIERIES, known as the

SANKEY BROOK AND ASHTON'S GREEN COLLIERIES, Now in full working operation, with the TRAMWAYS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, and APPURTENANCES belonging thereto, situate in the townships of PARK and SUTTON, near ST. HELENS, in the county of LANCASTER. The mines consist of the Potato Delf, the Earthy Delf, the St. Helens Main Delf, the St. Helens Four Foot, the Ravenhead, Higher Delf, the Main Delf, the St. Sebastian Mine (otherwise the Bastions), the Sir Roger Mine (otherwise the Sir Roger de Coverley), the Sir John Mine (otherwise the Sir Joan), the Rushy Park Mine, and the Little Delf, lying and being under the lands shown in the plans, or some part thereof.

And the several Pits and Shafts, together with the Engines, Machinery, Pumps, Implements, Stock, Plant, Utensils, Fixtures, and Effects of every description (both above and below ground) used in connection with the same—from which mines upwards of 200,000 tons per annum have been gotten. And also certain Freehold Lands, Dwelling-houses, and Out-buildings, Cottages, Premises, and Appurtenances, situate in the townships of Parr and Sutton aforesaid, and containing respectively 13 A. 1 R. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ P., statute measure, and 2 A. 3 R. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ P., Cheshire measure, or thereabouts; and also the Tenants' Interest in certain Cottages at the collieries, and in the Company's Crown-street Coal Yard, Liverpool; also the Plant at Liverpool and in Birkenhead, Office Fixtures, &c. At the Raven Head, St. Helens, in the county of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1869, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, by Messrs. LAMB and SONS.

For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. MASKELL PEACE, solicitor, Wigan; and the Auctioneers, King-street, Wigan.
To view the collieries and premises, machinery, plant, &c., and to inspect the plans of the surface and workings, application to be made to Mr. T. THOMPSON, at the office of the colliery, at Parr, St. Helens, Lancashire.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, MINE MANAGERS, HOUSE AND SHIP-BUILDERS, CABINET MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

ONE OF THE LARGEST SALES OF TIMBER EVER HELD IN CORNWALL.
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Forehouses, near Boyer's Cellars, Falmouth, at half-past Ten o'clock precisely, on Tuesday, the 2nd of November next, upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED PIECES (containing nearly 64,000 ft.) of PITCH PINE.

AND SEVENTY-SEVEN PIECES (containing about 2850 ft.) of die square SAWN PITCH PINE; recently imported from the United States.

This timber is of splendid quality, and contains a large number of pieces of unusually long lengths and large dimensions, and such an opportunity has scarcely ever been offered for obtaining a supply of chosen timber for masts, bowsprits, and yards, and for shaft rods, and building and cabinet purposes.

The whole will be sold in convenient lots, and purchasers will have every facility for removal of the timber, either by land or water.

Catalogues will be ready, and may be obtained six days prior to the day of sale. Luncheon will be provided in a capacious room near the said Forehouses. For catalogues and further particulars, apply to Messrs. G. C. and R. W. Fox and Co., Merchants, Falmouth; Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, at the Steam Saw Mills, Penryn; or to HENRY POLLARD, Auctioneer.

Dated Falmouth, 20th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE ROYAL COPPER MINES OF COBRE, ISLAND OF CUBA.
THESE MINES, which rank amongst the most productive in the world, and have yielded the present proprietors a net profit of a million and a quarter sterling during the past thirty-three years, are now OFFERED FOR SALE, together with all the MINING RIGHTS, PLANT, &c.

The mines are situate about ten miles from the City of Jago de Cuba, and are connected directly with the shipping wharves by a special line of tramway. The principal lodes, two in number, run east and west, are parallel, each from 20 to 30 feet thick, and only about 100 ft. apart. There is abundance of available ground belonging to the company on the line of the lodes beyond the site of the present mining operations.

The mine is held from the Spanish Government by "perpetuities," or "setts," for which a nominal rent or tax only is paid.

There are ten steam-engines for pumping, winding, crushing, stamping, &c., ranging in size from 85 in. cylinders downwards, besides a large stock of general plant and spare materials, with smelting works, houses, offices, stores, and a complete precipitation arrangement for the treatment of the copper water, which is an important element in the value of the property.

The mines would be most valuable in the hands of a new proprietor, having sufficient capital for their proper development, and who would be quite free from the old and oppressive engagements which have weighed upon the present proprietors.

Application to be made to the Liquidators of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Copper Mines of Cobre (Limited),
Messrs. R. S. PALMER and EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
13, Gresham-street, London.

TO BE SOLD—A DIRECT-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, with cylinder, 70 in. diameter, and 9 ft. stroke, standing over the shaft, fitted with metallic piston rod, hammer iron piston rod, crosshead and coupling plates to main pump rod, cast iron slide bars and slide blocks, foundation beams, and holding down bolts. The valve box is fitted with two brass equilibrium valves and seatings, and two regulating valves. The valve gear is worked by tuppets and two cataract pumps, the steam pipes up to and including a steam stop valve, and the exhaust pipes up to and including a cast iron clster for heating the feed water.

The main pump consists of a 21 in. ram pump, about 125 yards in length, with brass clucks and leather lids; also a 17 in. ram pump, about 50 yards in length; and a bucket pump, 18 in. diameter, about 40 yards in length.

The main pump rod is of good pitch pine timber, about 14 in. square, jointed together with hammered iron plates and bolts.

The whole of the work was made by Mr. Robert Daglish, of St. Helens Foundry, and is in good working order, having only just stopped work from the water having been drawn off to another level, and may be seen any time on application at the Peaseley Cross Colliery Office, St. Helens.

FOR SALE, cheap, a 16-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, new, and with all recent improvements, guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS PORTABLES, 5 to 20-horse power, on advantageous terms. Prize Medals awarded—Hamburg, 1863; Paris, 1867, &c.

FOR SALE, eight very superior SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 5 to 10-horse power, by eminent makers, in excellent condition.

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

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THREE LARGE AND PRODUCTIVE COLLIERY PROPERTIES, yielding a high-class gas coal, are OFFERED FOR SALE, in the celebrated colliery district of the RUHR, RHEINISH PRUSSIA. For further particulars, apply at the General Agency Offices of ADOLPH GESTEWITZ, Düsseldorf, Prussia.

VALUABLE LEAD MINES, yielding ore worth EIGHTY-SIX PER CENT. for METAL, are likewise OFFERED FOR SALE. Address, as above.

TO BE LET, or LEASE TO BE SOLD, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the eligible WHARF and PREMISES known as
COBRE WHARF,

Situate on the North side of the EAST DOCK, SWANSEA, having a dock frontage of 246 feet for berthing ships; fitted with all modern requirements for landing and warehousing copper ores and other minerals.

For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. TREMBLE, Mount-street, Swansea; or Messrs. R. S. PALMER and EDWIN WATERHOUSE, the Liquidators of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Copper Mines of Cobre (Limited), No. 13, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

SALT WORKS TO BE LET.

SALT WORKS AT SHIRLEYWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, TO BE LET. These works have for many years past been celebrated for producing SALT of a very superior quality. There is an excellent bone mill, with FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND, or thereabouts, and EIGHTEEN COTTAGES for workmen, &c.

A railway and canal adjoin the works. For further particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. SMITH and MAMMATT, Solicitors, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; W. BEAN, Esq., Portland Collieries, Alfreton; or Mr. F. F. FOX, Melbourne, near Derby.

THE HENDREDDU SLAB QUARRY TO BE LET on the ABERLEFFEY VEIN, situated about three and a half miles from a railway station, in a very advantageous place to work. The sett contains about SEVEN or EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, with water power to work a large number of machines. The quarry is sufficiently open to prove the quality of the rock and the regularity of the foot joints, which are good. Slabs of large dimensions are made, which can be seen.

Apply to Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, Mawddwy Cottages, Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
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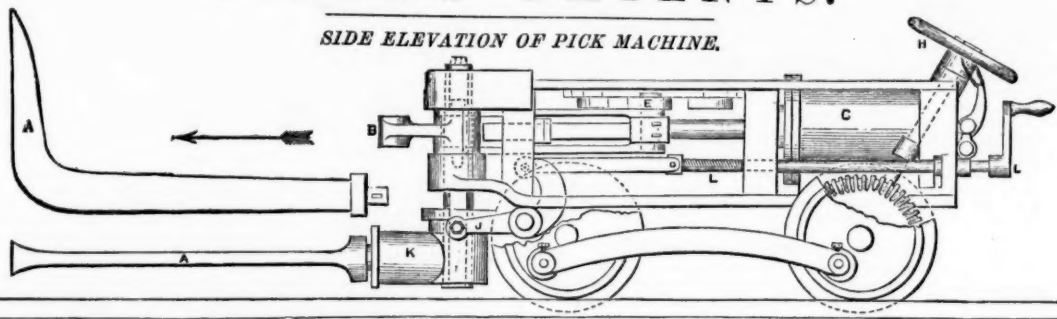
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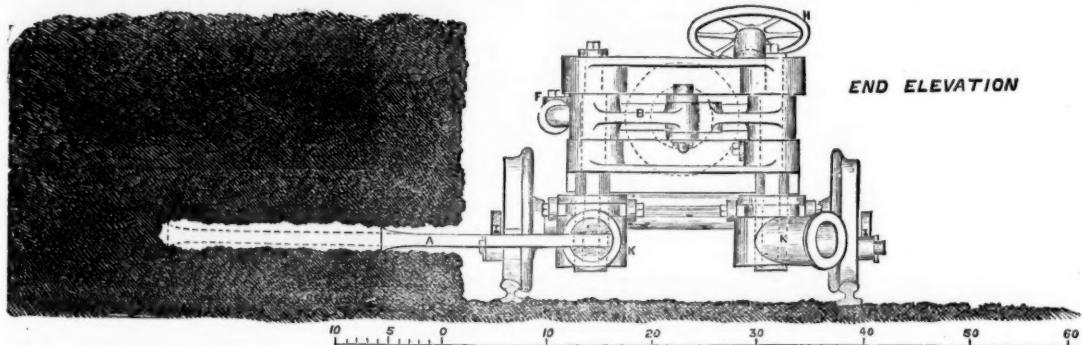
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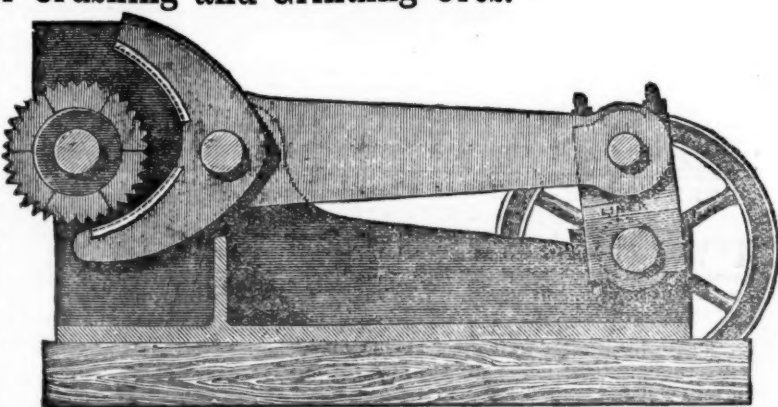
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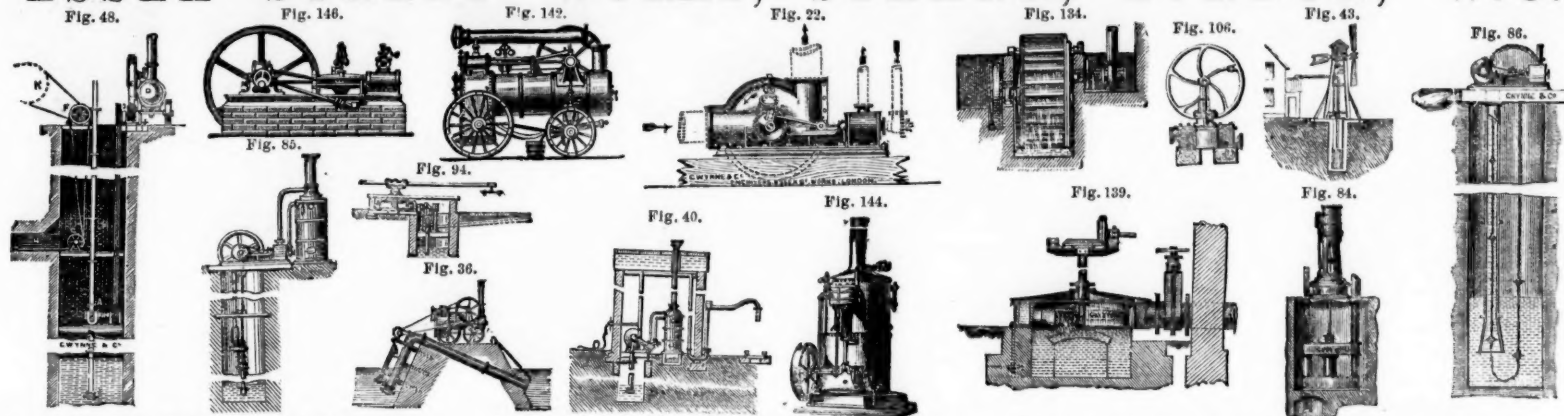


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 145.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

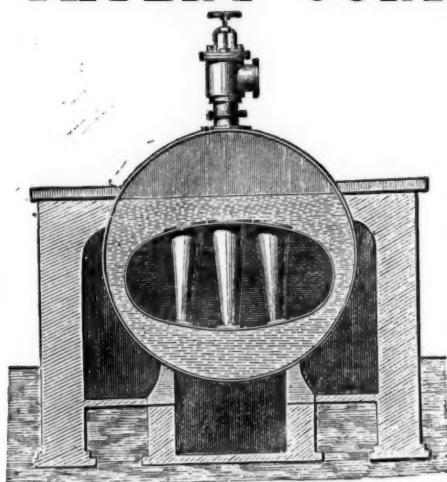
Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
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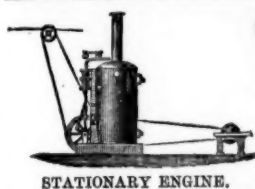
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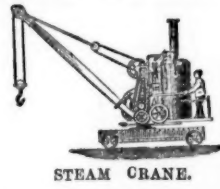
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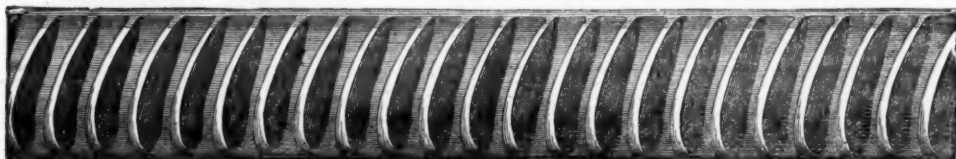
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THE EXCELSIOR TIN AND COPPER MINE,

STOCKELAND, CORNWALL.

This mine is situated on the north side of Kitt Hill, and east of the Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines, the lodes of Holmbush running through the whole length of this set, which is a very extensive one. These lodes have been worked on the backs very extensively for tin, but beyond this have not been operated on between Holmbush and the Gannals Lake Mines on the east, where they have proved very rich, and this mine being in close proximity to the granite while in a beautiful channel of kyllas, with two of the chief cross-courses of Kitt Hill running through it, gives promise of being even more productive than those mentioned.

This mine possesses peculiar advantages for the development of these lodes by a deep adit level, which is now being driven, and which will intersect the lodes at a depth of 50 fathoms. This will be accomplished at a very small cost, and may reasonably be expected to lay open a very profitable, if not a very rich mine. A similar adit at Gannals Lake at less depth returned tens of thousands of pounds profits. Another, at Wheal Arthur, was driven, and the returns above it were immense, while the tin lode there at the present moment is returning very large profits, and it must not be forgotten that the returns from Holmbush and Kelly Bray at present are all from a much shallower level, nevertheless the mine is now a very valuable one, and although erecting extensive machinery, paying dividends, it is confidently asserted that a similar promise as this on so small an outlay for its development is rarely to be met with.

The mine will be worked on the Cost-book Principle, and will almost entirely be under the same management as the Princess of Wales Mine, which is very near it, being on the south side, as this is on the north of Kitt Hill, the cross-courses of each mine being the same. A large number of shares will be held in the neighbourhood, and no doubt is entertained of the remainder being immediately disposed of.

All debts are paid to Sept. 1, 1869, and the present proprietors are carrying on the works with all vigour.

Calls of 6d. per share, at intervals of four months, will be all that is needed to continue this adit and erect a water-wheel for the purpose of stamping the tinstuff now being raised from the backs of the lodes.

Application for shares should at once be made to—

W. WARD, Esq., Secretary, Crosby House, 95, Bishopsgate-street.

M. T. VOSPER, the Purser of the Mine, Calstock, Cornwall.

Excelsior Mine, Oct. 5.—We have this day inspected the Excelsior Mine, which is situated in the parish of Stockelands, Cornwall. This mine is immediately north of the granite range of Kitt Hill, having the junction of the granite and the kyllas on the south part of the set. It is surrounded and bounded by the following mines:—On the north-east and south by New Great Consols, West Maria and Fortescue, Devon Great Consols, Gannals Clitters, Bedford United, Wheal Arthur, Drake Walls, Hingston Down, Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales, and Kitt Hill Mines; and bounded on the west by the Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines. The south lodes of Excelsior are a continuation of the Holmbush main lodes. These lodes have been very extensively worked on in Holmbush for a period of nearly forty years, and have returned large quantities of copper ore of rich quality. For several years the returns of copper ore averaged about £2000 per month. It is proposed to work on these main lodes, and for this purpose a deep adit is being now driven to intersect the main Holmbush lode at about 50 fms. deep. The driving this adit will intersect five known lodes, which have been extensively worked on by the old miners for tin on the backs as deep as they could go for water. All these lodes underlie north. About 20 fms. north of the Holmbush lode a fine gossan lode has been discovered in an old level, about 8 fms. deep from surface, full 6 ft. wide. The extent of the set on the course of this lode is 100 fms. Taking into consideration the position of the set, the known productive lodes running through it, and surrounded by the productive mines already named, it is our opinion, if it is properly worked, it will prove a very valuable mining property. We may state the East Cornwall Mineral Railway passes through the set, which, when completed, will be of great benefit to this and other mines in this district.

JOHN RODDA, Okei Tor Mine, Calstock.

THOMAS NELL, Harwood Consols.

W. C. COCK, West Prince of Wales Mine, Calstock.

HENRY RICKARD, late of Old Gannalslake and other Mines, Calstock.

JAMES H. RODDA, Calstock, late from Holyford Mine, Ireland.

JAMES BRAY, East Gannalslake and South Bedford Consols Mine.

GEORGE RICKARD, Princess of Wales Mine.

WILLIAM GIFFORD, Prince of Wales Mine.

W. B. COLLOM, Okei Tor and Calstock Consols Mines.

JOHN BUCKNELL, Agent of the Mine.

To Mr. Thomas Vosper.

Treveltha, Oct. 12.—I have carefully read the report of the above mine which appeared in the Journal of the 9th, and beg to say, having inspected this valuable property some few weeks since, that I quite agree with the agents whose names are to the report, feeling that I quite agree with the agents whose report that is underrated by them, and not for any other purpose than to see this very valuable piece of mining property carried out, I can only say that I feel sorry that my name is not to the report with theirs, circumstances prevented my being with the agents the day they visited the property, but I shall be most happy to give you a report at any time, or shall be pleased to see my name at the bottom of the same report with the remarks I have stated. You are quite at liberty to use this when and where you may think proper. T. FOOTE.

Excelsior, Oct. 14.—We are proceeding with the works on this mine as fast as possible, and have let during the last week the adit driving for 10 fathoms, at 30s. per fathom; the ground being very easy. We have also had samples of tin tried from the several backs of the lodes, which are very satisfactory, and hope very soon to intersect these lodes at a depth which we believe must insure great success. The mine is divided into 12,800 shares, paid to 2s. 6d. per share, which provides sufficient capital after paying for the mine, and all debts to Sept. 1, to carry on the present works to March 1870, when a call of 6d. per share only will be needed. During the last week a large number of shares have been sold, and as it is confidently believed 4s. per share at most will be all that is needed to open these lodes at so great a depth, with the probability of the shares then being worth ten or even twenty times the cost, it must be seen that these shares must very speedily be at a great premium.

J. VOSPER.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 0	0 5 0	5 0 Jan. 1869
200	Batallack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	355	250 260	554 6 0	0 10 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
12000	Bedford Consols, c. Tavistock*	1 0 0	4	3 4	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 July 1869
5000	Blewh Consols, s. l. Cardigan*	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 0 June 1868
6000	Cashwell, l. Cumberland*	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
916	Cargill, s. l. Newlyn	15 5 7	13 1/2	12 1/2	16 15 0	0 10 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
1280	Chanticleer, l. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 Nov. 1868
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan†	19 14 9	15	13 14	2 19 6	0 7 6	0 0 Oct. 1869
509	Creeghraue and Penkell, t.	7 10 0	—	—	2 5 0	1 5 0	0 0 April 1868
128	Cwm Erlyn, l. Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—	—	387 10 0	2 0 0	0 0 July 1869
300	Dewywith, l. Cardiganshire*	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 July 1868
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock†	1 0 0	150	100 105	1137 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
656	Ding Dong, t. Gwilt†	49 14 6	25	23 25	5 0 0	1 10 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
6000	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	—	—	9 9 0	0 3 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
1906	East Wheel Lovell, l. Wendron	3 0 0	27	23 1/2	6 16 0	2 0 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	74 5 0	0 15 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	3 1/2	—	3 17 6	0 4 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
3550	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	19	18 19	11 5 0	0 10 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
3000	Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 p.c.	Feb. 1869
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston†	40 0 0	—	—	15 1 0	0 10 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
1024	Herodfoot, t. near Liskeard†	8 10 0	45	4 45	49 10 0	1 10 0	0 0 Feb. 1869
12000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c.	1 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
165	Lavant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	525 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 July 1868
3000	Mace-y-Safn, l. Flint*	20 0 0	—	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 Oct. 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 13 0	0 5 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
3000	Minera Boundary, l. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	0 0 Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. l. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	258 13 6	5 0 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
20000	Miners' Iron Ore*	7 0 0	12 1/2	12 1/2	0 11 6	0 3 0	0 0 Feb. 1869
2000	North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey*	50 0 0	—	—	162 10 0	2 10 0	0 0 Aug. 1868
5000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 9 6	0 1 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
1120	Provident, t. Uny Lelant†	10 6 7	39	37 39	94 2 6	1 10 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
812	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	1 5 0	—	—	627 10 0	5 0 0	0 0 May 1869
6000	South Darnley, t. Cardigan	3 6 6	2	—	0 17 0	1 6 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
297	South W. Croft, c. Illogan	24 10 0	12	10 12	2 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
496	St. W. Francis, c. Illog.†	18 18 9	9	5 7	374 13 6	1 0 0	0 0 Mar. 1868
242	Spearn Moor, t. St. Just	36 17 9	20	18 20	11 15 0	1 0 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
940	St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives†	10 15 0	13 1/2	12 13	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 May 1869
808	Summer Hill, l. Mold	3 18 6	—	—	2 5 0	0 5 0	0 0 Feb. 1868
6000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	18 1/2	17 18	21 11 0	0 10 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
2000	Trum per Cons., t. Helston	11 10 0	23	23 24	9 0 0	0 14 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
12000	Van, l. Llanidloes†	4 5 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
2000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe	0 10 0	65	54 65	37 7 6	2 0 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
2000	West Goldolphin, t. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 July 1869
2582	West Great Work, t. Breage	5 11 0	3 1/2	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 June 1869
512	West Hill, t. Illogan	106 15 0	50	44 46	4 10 0	1 10 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne†	47 0 0	185	180 185	643 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	55	50 55	632 10 0	1 0 0	0 0 Nov. 1868
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 July 1869
512	Wheal Jane, s. l. Kea	10 15 0	47	45 47	26 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
4296	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	3 10 6	12	13 14	11 7 6	0 15 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
1024	Wheal Margaret, t. Uny Lelant†	13 17 6	13 1/2	12 13	76 15 0	0 10 0	0 0 Oct. 1869
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, l. Menheniot†	8 0 0	17	17 18	69 5 0	0 15 0	0 0 Sept. 1869
1000	Wheal Mary Hutchins, Plym., t.	2 12 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
80	Wheal Owles, t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	424 13 0	12 10 0	0 0 Aug. 1869
396	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	37	36 37	254 15 0	2 0 0	0 0 Feb. 1869
3000	Whitwell Lead, Clitheroe*	0 8 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 Dec. 1867
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	49 6 0	0 5 0	0 0 Mar. 1869

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Alamillos, l. Spain*	2 0 0	—	1½	1½	1½	..	0 8 6.	0 2 0.	Oct. 1869
2000	Australian, South Australia†	7 7 6	..	—	—	—	..	0 1 6.	0 6 0.	Aug. 1868
16000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	18	..	17	18	..	0 16 0.	0 15 0.	Nov. 1868
30000	Central American Association*	0 10 0	..	—	—	—	..	0 6 0.	0 1 0.	July 1869
10000	Copahu Mining Co. Chile†	16 10 0	..	2½	1½	2½	..	0 4 0.	0 4 0.	April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey†	0 14 0	..	4½	4	4½	..	1 6 9.	0 3 6.	Aug. 1869
70000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	..	—	—	—	..	..	0 9 0.	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, l. Spain*	2 0 0	..	2½	2½	2½	..	1 17 10	0 3 0.	Oct. 1869
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	23 10 0	0 15 0.	June 1867
60000	Gonnesa, l. Sardinia*	5 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	10 per cent.	..	Aug. 1868
10000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austrat†	1 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	0 1 10	0 6 0.	Nov. 1868
12000	Lisburne, t. Spain*	5 4 0	..	3½	2½	2½	..	12 3 4.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1869
50000	Llanidloes, c. Chile†	4 0 0	13	1½	1½	1½	..	10 per cent.	..	Yearly
10000	Montebland, s. l. France†	20 0 0	12½	1½	12½	12½	..	5 6 2.	0 19 7.	Dec. 1868
100000	Port Phillip, c. Clunes*	1 0 0	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	1 3 6.	0 1 6.	Jan. 1869
120000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.†	1 0 0	1	1	1	1	..	10 per cent.	..	Nov. 1868
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	17½	17½	18	18	..	81 10 0.	4 5 0.	Dec. 1867
4000	Swedish Sulphur Ore*	2 10 0	..	—	—	—	..	7½ per cent.	..	Dec. 1868
15500	Vancouver Coal Mining†	6 0 0	8½	7½	8½	8½	..	2 14 6.	0 12 0.	May 1869
60000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd.]	25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	..	—	—	—	..	0 9 7.	0 7 7.	July 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co.*	1 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	0 19 6.	0 2 6.	May 1868

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g. s.</i> , Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	1	¾ 1%	..
50000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g. s.</i>	0 11 0	¾	¾ ¾	Nov. 1866
2500	Anglo-Italian, <i>g. s.</i>	0 15 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
50000	Australian United, <i>g.</i>	2 26	3%	3¼ 3%	Aug. 1869
2464	Burra Burra, <i>c.</i> , South Australia†	5 0 0	..	..	..
50000	Capula, <i>s.</i> , Mexico*	2 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
50000	Chontales, <i>g. s.</i> , Nicaragua†	5 0 0	1	¾ ¾	Mar. 1869
2000	Cobre Copper Company, <i>c.</i> , Cuba†	45 10 0	..	..	Nov. 1866
50000	Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	2 0 0	..	..	..
50000	Fortune Copper Mining Co., Western Australia†	2 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>s.</i> , New Granada†	1 17 0	1½	1 ¾	May 1868
50000	General Brazilian*	0 14 0	¾	1	Feb. 1869
50000	Imperial Ottoman, <i>s.</i> , Turkey*	1 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, <i>g.</i> , Nicaragua	2 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1869
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)†	2 15 0	¾	¾ ¾	Dec. 1866
33640	Mariquita, <i>g. s.</i> , New Granada	1 18 0	..	..	Feb. 1868
2500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, India†	6 10 0	..	..	Dec. 1867
50000	Nerbudda Coal, <i>c.</i> , Venezuela*	0 6 0	..	..	..
50000	Pestarena United, <i>g.</i> , Italy*	2 17 6	1½	1½ 1¾	..
0178	Rhenish Consolidated, † (5000 £ pd., 4178 £2 s. pd.)	..	..	..	May 1866
50000	Rossa Grande, <i>g.</i> , Brazil†	0 14 0	1½	1½ 1¾	June 1867
50000	San Pedro del Monte, <i>s.</i> , Mexico*	1 0 0	..	..	Sept. 1866
50000	San Roque, <i>l.</i> , Spain	5 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
50000	Sao Vicente, Brazil†	0 6 0	¾	¾ ¾	Oct. 1868
50000	Taquaril, <i>g.</i> , Brazil†	0 10 0	..	¾ ¾ ¾	Aug. 1868
3174	United Mexican, <i>s.</i> , Mexico†	28 5 0	2½	2½ 2¾	May 1868
50000	Val Angerio, <i>g.</i> , Italy*	1 15 0	..	..	..
6000	Val Sassam, <i>s.</i> , Italy*	1 0 0	..	..	Aug. 1868
50000	Victor Emanuel, <i>c.</i> , Italy*	1 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
50000	Worthing, <i>c.</i> , South Australia†	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
50000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	..	¾ ¾	Fully pd.
50000	Yudanamutana, <i>c.</i> , South Australia†	3 0 0	1½	1½ 1¾	Fully pd.